The Philanthropist.

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

GAMALIEL BAILEY, Jr., Editor. We are verily guilty concerning our brother * * * * * * therefore is this distress come upon us. SAMUEL A. ALLEY, Printer.

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THE PHILANTHROPIST,

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Philanthropist.

CASE OF MAHAN.—MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF SARDINIA.

A meeting of the citizens of Sardinia and vicintiy was held November 21st, 1838; ELI HUGGINS was called to the Chair, and JAMES SHAW was chosen Secretary. After a recital of the proceedings of a previous meeting, preparatory to this, the following Report and Resolutions were adopted:—

The committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Sardinia held Nov. 1st, 1838, to present to this meeting a statement of facts in connection with the arrest and imprisonment of the Rev. *John B. Mahan* of this place, respectfully report,—

That for the last six months our neighborhood has been unusually infested with negro-hunters, who have in several instances and in various ways displayed the demoralizing influence of slavery. They have prowled about the neighborhood by night, watched the houses, and, it is believed, searched the barns and out houses, and robbed the grainfields of our citizens. In one case a Kentuckian and a rabble of vile fellows which he had collected, about thirty in number, were prowling through the woods on the third Sabbath of last September. As they came near a house, the occupant went out to see what was going on. When he approached near enough to see the company, judging their business from their appearance, he concluded to return again to his own house. As he turned, the Kentuckian saw him, and ordered him to stop; but thinking he had a right to do as he pleased, he gave no heed to the order. The Kentuckian started towards him and repeated the command to stop. The man then quickened his pace, and the Kentuckian spurred his horse to the gallop and overtook the individual by time he arrived at his own enclosure; and while he was in the act of jumping or falling over the fence, the negro-hunter drew a pistol and fired at him. The ball glanced the rail where he sat the instant before.

Another case of the same kind occurred on the *24th* of last June. A Kentuckian, with a mercenary, went to the house of a neighbor and inquired for a stray horse. He professed to be an abolitionist, (this was also on the Sabbath.) The man, knowing that abolitionists were not in the habit of hunting horses on the Sabbath, suspected all was not fair, charged them with being negro-hunters, and invited them to leave his premises. The hireling complied, but the Kentuckian refused. The man got his axe and repeated his order. The Kentuckian drew a pistol and snapped it at him. The man advanced, and the Kentuckian commenced a retreat, but before leaving the premises he turned and snapped his pistol once or twice more; and afterward took deliberate aim and snapped again at the citizen. The pistol was charged, for he fired it on starting away.

At the same time William Greathouse, a convicted felon of Mason county, Ky., who afterwards procured the arrest of Mr. Mahan, was also in the neighborhood several days hunting a fugitive. After searching through the country for some time, he concluded that his slave was at the house of Lewis Pettijohn. He and his mercenaries traversed the country for five or six miles around Sardinia, and having succeeded in collecting a mob of twenty or thirty persons, of the filth and offscouring of society within that bounds, marched to the house of Mr. Pettijohn. The following description of the proceedings there, is extracted from a letter written by Mrs. Pettijohn to her relations in Ky. a short time after the event took place. She says, "On the 25th of June we were aroused about eleven o'clock at night, by a company of strangers, we knew not who. They demanded their black man. Lewis told them there was no black man here, and demanded their names, but they refused to give them. They demanded entrance, this he refused to grant. They said they had a warrant to take him, told him to light a candle, and they would show their authority. Accordingly he lighted a candle, and when they saw that he was alone, they rushed furiously into the house, snatched the candle out of his hand, presented a pistol to his breast and damned his abolition soul, telling him if he opened his mouth they would shoot him dead on the spot. They then commenced a search, and after searching the house through to no effect, they said he should tell them where the negro was, or they would give him five hundred lashes with a cowhide. They laid hold on his feet and commenced pulling him out of bed, (for he had come back to bed when they began their search,) and struck him twice with a club, and stripped the bed clothes off of me, to see, as they said, if the negro was not in bed with me. They told us they would kill him if he did not tell where the negro was. And on the other hand they offered him fifty dollars if he would tell. So he feigned a compromise, and directed them to Thos. Campbell's a short way off. Away they went, in high glee, for Mr. Campbell's, but they took the precaution to set a guard over us, that we should not leave until they returned. As they departed they told Pettijohn that if they did not find the negro they would return and kill him."

They went to Campbell's, got into the house before he knew their business, and searched it, and not finding the slave, they returned to Mr. Pettijohn's, but he and his family had escaped from the ground. The mob, rightly judging that they might find difficulty in prosecuting further search, concluded to disperse. A number of them in returning to their homes, passed through the colored settlement near this, and violently broke into one of the houses and searched it. The next morning Greathouse started home, and said he would go to Kentucky and get two hundred men to come over with him and burn down Sardinia.

In relation to the conduct of Mr. Mahan, for which he was indicted in Mason county, Ky., we would state, that a man called at his tavern on the morning of the 21st of June, 1838. He remained in Sardinia during the day. He was treated as other travelers. And he acted as any other traveler would, who might have stopped to rest during the day. Sometimes he was in the room occupied by travelers, sometimes in Mr. Mahan's store on the opposite side of the street. He attended a temperance meeting that was held near town that day, and part of the day he spent in walking about town and talking with the citizens. In the evening he left Mr. Mahan's and went, by invitation, with an indvidual who resides in the neighborhood, where he remained several days, and Mr. Mahan did not see him more than once or twice afterwards. We are also confident, that no time during his stay did Mahan conceal him, or aid in concealing him. And when he left the neighborhood Mr. Mahan did not give him any assistance. We state these things beccause we know where he was while here and how he went away.

Respecting the other slave whom Mahan is charged with assisting to escape, we have every assurance, short of absolute certainty, that Mr. Mahan never saw him, nor ever heard of him until two days after he passed through this section of the country. And further, we would state, that at no time, judging from the rout he traveled, could he have been within four miles of Mr. Mahan's house.

As to the treatment which colored persons generally receive at the house of Mr. Mahan, we would state, that they are treated as other persons. Their wants are supplied while they are at his house. If they are able to compensate him, it is done; if not, they are not turned away empty on this account. If they are objects of charity, he bestows as far as the Lord gives him ability. It is not known that he at any time secreted a slave.

It being the object of this report to make out a full statement of the facts connected with this outrage, we deem it important to state some circumstances that accompanied and followed the arrest of Mr. Mahan.

Mr. Sheriff Wood, agent of Ky., stated to one of the committee in the presence of another individual, that the indictment was found for acts done in this State. He also repeated the statement more than once to Mahan in the presence of his family. And we are informed that on the trial which commenced last week, there was no attempt to prove that Mahan was ever in Ky.

When Mahan was arrested several of his friends accompanied him to Georgetown for the purpose of getting out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and applied to Thomas L. Hamar for counsel. He utterly refused to have any thing to do in the case, and said if he was employed it would all go against the GRAIN—that he was entirely opposed to all the abolition movements, and that he would rather be employed on the other side. Before another counsel could be obtained, and a writ made out, the officers from Ky. had been gone some time from Georgetown on their way to Ky. Josiah Moore of Sardinia, was authorized by Sheriff Blair to serve the writ. When he overtook the company, Mr. Mahan was riding beside Sheriff Wood, the agent from Ky. When the writ was read, the agent observed that he could not be taken back on that writ, as it was directed to the Sheriff of Brown county, whereas it should have been directed to the Sheriff of Mason conuty, for the prisoner had been delivered into his custody by the Sheriff of Brown county. He further stated that their attorney had told them that a mistake of that kind would be made. Whether Mr. Mahan had been delivered over we cannot say, but we think it highly probable he had not been, for Mr. Crabb, the deputy Sheriff, by whom Mr. Mahan was arrested, was at Sheriff Blair's getting the certificate of transfer written when the company left Georgetown, and did not start out after them for some time after they had left.* Mr. Crabb was in company going on to the river when the writ of *habeas corpus* was read. Whether this was not all a trick, we leave the reader to judge. For testimony that Hamer was the counsel spoken of above, we refer the reader to the defence of the authorities of Ky., and of their own conduct in the case of Mahan, published by David Wood and A. A. Wodsworth, which defence has been published in many of the newspapers of this and other States.

That Mr. Mahan was at home on both of the days specified in the indictment, and for several days before and after, can be proved, we think to the satisfaction of the public. And his neighbors are fully satisfied that he has not been in Mason county, Ky., for something like nineteen years; but we do not deem it necessary to publish depositions to substantiate these statements; for the reason that the contrary was not even intimated on the trial; and we suppose that the evidence and pleadings will be laid before the public.

Mr. Mahan has always sustained an unblemished moral character in this community, where he has resided for the last fourteen years. He is highly esteemed for his integrity and benevolence, and firm adherence to principles, by the intelligent portion of his fellow citizens. And the only objection made to him as a minister of the gospel was on the ground of his abolitionism and tee-totalism on the subject of temperance.

There was an allegation made on the trial, that Mahan acted through an agent, a colored man in Maysville, and that he received the fugitives in Ohio, and assisted them to make their escape. In reply we would say, that we are acquainted with Mahan's opinions, circumstances and business, and some of us know, perhaps, of every fugitive he ever saw. We think, therefore, that we are competent to form a correct opinion; and we do not hesitate to disclose, as our settled conviction, that the whole matter in relation to the agency business is false, without the least shadow of foundation.

There has, for more than a year past, been an unusual degree of hatred manifested towards Mr. Mahan by slave-hunters and slave-holders. And rewards have been repeatedly offered, by different persons, for his abduction or assassination, varying from five to twenty-five hundred dollars, (see the depositions below.) We have not been able to obtain as many depositions to sustain this statement as we wished, from the fact that the rewards have generally been offered to the mercenary assistants of the slave-hunters who are unwilling to testify to the facts. But that rewards have been repeatedly offered, not only for Mahan, but for A. Pettijohn, Wm. A. Frazier and Dr. Beck, of this vicinity, and Rev. John Rankin and Dr. Campbell of Ripley; John and William McCoy of Russelsville, besides citizens of Adams co., is a fact of such general notoriety in this county that few, if any, will dispute it.

ISAAC M. BECK,
MATTHEW KINCAID, } Committee.
JAMES SHAW,

* Since this report was written Mr. Mahan has returned, and he says there was no stop made between Georgetown and the river, for the sake of completing the transfer. He also says, that he believes the transfer was not made until they they got to Dover, Ky. So it appears that Hamer not only refused his assistance, but also suggested a trick by which Mahan was deprived of the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

DEPOSITIONS.

Deposition of Joseph Pettijohn of Washington township, Brown county, taken on the 19th day of November, 1838.

The said Joseph Pettijohn doth depose and say, that on the 14th day of Sept., 1838, at a general muster, in said Brown county, he heard a man that had been in this neighborhood for several days from Mason co., Ky., in search of two black men and one mulatto, who had run away from Ky., say, that he would give five hundred dollars at any time, to any responsible man, or set of men, that would obligate themselves to deliver John B. Mahan in Maysville, in said Mason county, Ky. And further this deponent saith not.

JOSEPH PETTIJOHN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Joseph Wright, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county of Brown, the day and year first above written.

JOSEPH WRIGHT, J. P.

Deposition of Zachariah Pettijohn of Washington township, Brown county, taken on the 27th day of Nov., 1838.

The said Zachariah Pettijohn doth depose and say, that on the —— day of Sept., 1838, at a general muster in said Brown co., he heard a man that he understood had been in this neighborhood for several days from Mason co., Ky., in search of three colored men, who had run away from Ky., say, he would give five hundred dollars to any man, or set of men, that would deliver John B. Mahan in Ky. And further this deponent saith not.

ZACHARIAH PETTIJOHN.

Sworn to and subscribed this 27th day of Nov., 1838, before me, M. KINCAID, J. P.

The deposition of Wm. A. Frazier of Sardinia, Brown county, Ohio, taken on the 1st day of December, 1838.

He deposeth and saith that on the 25th of June last, he heard one of the mob who had been at L. Pettijon's on said night as he was returning through Sardinia, speak aloud from the street to Mr. Mahan, who was in his own house, swearing at him that there was twenty-five hundred dollars offered for him in Kentucky.

WM. R. FRAZIER.

Sworn to and subscribed this 1st day of Dec., 1838, before me,

M. KINCAID, J. P.

RESOLUTIONS.

1st, *Resolved*,—That as our neighbor and fellow-citizen, the Rev. John B. Mahan, has been torn from his family and friends by the authorities of Kentucky, and the supineness of the Governor of this State, acting together upon the oath of a perjured villain, we recommend to the serious consideration of our fellow-citizens the facts contained in the foregoing report and depositions of the truth of which we have not the least doubt.

2nd, *Resolved*,—That as the State of Ohio, through her constituted authorities, has neglected or refused to extend to Mr. Mahan that protection which he, as an orderly and upright citizen, had a right to expect and demand, we believe justice requires that he be amply compensated by the State for all the loss he may have sustained by this culpable disregard of the rights, liberty and safety of her citizens.

3rd, *Resolved*, That we invite all our fellow-citizens, who value their peace and personal rights, to unite with us in petitioning the Legislature of this State to make an appropriation for the relief of Mr. Mahan.

4th, *Resolved*,—That rewards offered by slave-holders in the slave-states for the capture and delivery of citizens of the free-states to them or their State, is derogatory to the character of the free-states, and insulting in the highest degree to their citizens.

5th, *Resolved*,—That we deplore the dark and damning character of slavery; the wickedness of which has brought reproach upon two States, and made their Governors the dupes of a perjured villain.

6th, *Resolved*,—That as the rights of the State of Ohio and her citizens have been insulted and trampled upon in the arrest and abduction of Mr. Mahan, we call upon our legislators to interpose such legal enactments as shall prevent such outrages in future.

7th, *Resolved*,—That the conduct of T. L. Hamer, in refusing to give his services to maintain the insulted sovereignty of his own State and the rights of one of her citizens, and in afterwards giving his counsel to complete a conspiracy against both, has forfeited public confidence, and ought never again to be entrusted with public or individual interest until he manifests repentance by its appropriate fruits.

8th, *Resolved*,—That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the paper in this county, and in the Philanthropist.

ELI HUGGINS, Pres't.

JAMES SHAW, Sec'y.
Sardinia, Nov. 21st, 1238.

For the Philanthropist.

MR. MAHAN AND THE WHITEOAK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Whiteoak Anti-slavery Society held at Sardinia on the 28th of November, after several speeches were made and the usual business of the society transacted, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st,—That southern slavery and northern liberty are antagonists, and both cannot exist.

2nd,—That we regard the conduct of John B. Mahan in administering to the wants of the homeless and almost friendless colored man, which has been made the pretext for his imprisonment for the last two months, as a religious duty, and instead of being intimidated by the treatment he has received, we hereby declare to the world that we have waxed confident through his bonds, and that we intend to discharge this duty more conscientiously in time to come, as God may give us opportunity.

3rd,—That in view of the sufferings which our dear brother has endured, and to which we are daily exposed, we feel our need of more of the mind that was in Christ Jesus, that when we suffer for well-doing, we may take it patiently, and not dishonor that holy name by which we are called.

4th,—That in the effects of brother Mahan's imprisonment, we have additional evidence that all the opposition of our enemies, whether according to Lynch law or the law of the land, tends, in the course of Divine Providence only to promote the cause of truth and righteousness.

5th,—That there is nothing but the blinding influence or malice of their cherished opposition to *equal rights*, can lead men to take a course so well adapted to promote the cause they wish to destroy.

6th,—That we use every effort to get petitions immediately before the Ohio Legislature, praying for the repeal of an act entitled

AN ACT CONCERNING FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the **General Assembly of the State of Ohio**, That when any person shall be brought before **any justice of the peace** within this State, **charged with the commission of any criminal offence against the laws of any other State, or of any of the Territories** of the United States, it shall be lawful, and it is hereby made the duty of such justice of the peace, to hear and examine such charge, **and upon proof, BY HIM ADJUDGED SUFFICIENT, TO COMMIT SUCH PESON TO THE JAIL** of the county in which such examination shall take place, or to **CAUSE SUCH PERSON TO BE DELIVERED TO SOME SUITABLE PERSON, TO BE REMOVED TO THE PROPER PLACE OF JURISDICTION.**

SEC. 2. That whenever any person is committed to jail by any justice of the peace, by virtue of this Act, it shall be the duty of such justice of the peace forthwith to give notice, by letter, to be directed to the sheriff of the county in which such offence shall have been committed, **or to the party injured by such crime or offence,** *which letter may be sent by mail;* and no person so committed shall be delayed longer in jail, than is necessary to allow **a reasonable time to the person or persons so notified, after they shall have received such notice, to apply for the person so committed.**

JOHN H. KEITH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID T. DISNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

February 28th, 1834.

And the enactment of a law similar to an act of the Kentucky Legislature entitled

AN ACT

To amend and reduce into one the several acts, authorizing the apprehending of Fugitives from Justice: Approved January 27, 1815.—5 *Litt.* 185.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That whenever the governor or the executive authority of any of the United States or territories thereof, shall make on the governor of this state, a requisition or demand to surrender any fugitive from justice, pursuant to the constitution and laws of the United States, it shall be the duty of the governor of this state to issue his warrant, directed specially to the sheriff of any county, or generally to all sheriffs or constables in this state, authorizing and requiring them to apprehend said fugitive, and bring him or her before some circuit judge or assistant judge of the circuit court of any county, there to be further dealt with according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That such circuit or assistant judge, before whom said fugitive is brought, shall proceed by proper and legal testimony to inquire into the matter so far as shall be necessary to ascertain the identity of the person demanded by the requisition of the governor of such other state or territory, and mentioned in the warrant of the governor of this state; and if such circuit or assistant judge, shall be satisfied that the person apprehended is not the same demanded as a fugitive from justice, he shall thereupon discharge him or her from the custody of the officer who has such alleged fugitive in custody. But if it shall appear that the person so apprehended is the same designated in such requisition of the governor, or executive authority of such other state or territory, and ordered to be apprehended by the warrant of the governor of this state, the circuit or assistant judge before whom he or she is brought, shall order him or her to be delivered up to the agent of the state or territory demanding him, to be transported to such state or territory agreeably to the laws of the United States: Or if such agent be not present, said circuit or assistant judge may commit such fugitive, by warrant, to the jail of any county in this state; and the judge, who commits the fugitive, shall immediately inform the governor of this state of the commitment of such fugitive, and to what jail he or she has been committed; and on demand he or she shall be delivered to the agent or messenger: But if no agent or messenger shall apply and demand the body of such fugitive within three months from the time of his or her commitment, he or she shall be discharged from imprisonment.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the agent or messenger of the state or territory demanding such fugitive, shall, at the time of receiving his or her body, pay all legal costs incurred in apprehending and securing such fugitive, due to the different officers and witnesses attending the inquiry.

Resolved,—That the Editor of the Philanthropist be furnished with a copy of these proceedings, together with a copy of said Kentucky statute and a request to publish the same in the Philanthropist. J. SHAW, Sec. pro. tem.

Nov. 38th, 1838.

FROM THE SOUTH.

For the Philanthropist.

Dr. Bailey:—Sir, I send you the following extract of a letter received from a resident of the far South, and in a State in which the majority of the people are slaves. JOHN RANKIN.

Dear Brother:—I have just finished reading the Philanthropist received by the last mail. The principles of abolition are making rapid strides;—it spreads like fire in stubble. In view of this fact I am compelled to ask myself—If this council or work be not of God, is it not strange that being of men it should thus prosper? It is rapidly assuming a character and position among the subjects of general interest which are intimately connected with the "weal or wo" of our common country, that will not admit of silence or trifling. There is an array of vigorous talent, moral power and respectability in the ranks of the anti-slavery party, that must command the respect of the most sneering opponent.

If we of the south would stop the progress of anti-slavery principles, it is the consummation of folly to stop our ears and shut our eyes, and cry, "there is no danger," and thus remain ignorant of the facts and merits of the case, while it is stealing like leaven through every part of the community, until ere long we shall be perfectly impotent and helpless before the influence of the north. And suppose we bestir ourselves, what can we do?—Why just what many of the southern editors are now doing—giving vent to great swelling words, and nothing more. Should the south in a fit of madness succeed in the ruinous scheme of breaking off from the Union, the slave-holding states would be vastly worse. I am in some considerable degree apprized of the intellectual strength, and moral influence which exist in the south; and mark my words, for I speak advisedly,—except three, nay, two of the slave-holding states, and in the remainder there is not virtue enough to sustain an independent government ten years without anarchy and revolution.

The following view of the subject will bring any candid mind to the same conclusion. The mass of mankind are more influenced by their feelings than the clear convictions of judgment. The evils of slavery appeal most powerfully to the sympathies of every heart where there is real humanity or philanthropy.

Add to this number those who oppose the system from reason and sense of right, and you have the large majority of mankind in favor of Freedom and Humanity. No government upon earth can exist without the salt of Christianity—enlightened Christianity; and wherever there is enlightened fervent piety, the soil is peculiarly adapted to the growth of anti-slavery principles. If, therefore, the south should break off from the Union, anti-slavery principles would soon take root wherever there is genuine enlightened piety. If that is not to be found in the south, it could not possibly sustain an independent government.

I hate slavery from my soul, and any scheme that would safely bring to an end this horrible system of iniquity, which has, most assuredly, far exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of its original satanic inventor, I would most gladly embrace. I am not fully prepared to say that the anti-slavery plan is this scheme. I have considered abolition in all its bearings, since my return home; and many things appear to my mind to present themselves as strong objections, which I have not seen noticed by the advocates of the society.—However, they may be motes at last—perhaps the result of prejudice.

EFFECTIVE ABOLITIONISTS.

The following letter shows that the abolitionists of Trumbull county appreciate their high calling. Their organization is a most efficient one. We commend it to the notice of other abolitionists.—Why can we not have reports from all parts of the State, like the following?

For the Philanthropist.

N. Bloomfield, Trumbull Co., Nov. 19, 1838.

Ed. Philanthropist—

DEAR BROTHER:—For a little more than three months past I have spent a part of my time as agent in the A. S. cause in this county, under the direction of the Trumbull Co. A. S. Society. Our object has been, 1st, to organize new societies where none before existed; 2d, To see that officers were appointed at the head of societies where this thing had been neglected in consequence of failing to hold annual meetings, or otherwise; 3, To obtain subscriptions for A. S. periodicals; 4, To raise funds for establishing a Cir. Depository; 5, To obtain signatures to constitutions of A. S. societies; 6, to distribute the A. S. Almanac, &c., &c. Signatures to petitions to Congress, &c., must also be circulated.

Our cause here, as elsewhere, progresses in proportion as light is shed upon it, and the people read and discuss the subject. I find the subscription paper to be an excellent *thermometer* to show to what extent the minds of individuals are enlightened on the subject of human rights. Below, I give you a table, in which you will notice the township societies; the president and secretaries for the present year; the number of members; funds raised or pledged previous to the 1st Jan'y. 1839; the A. S. newspapers taken, &c. The amount of money mentioned below does not however exactly correspond with the degree of light and benevolence that abound in the different societies, for some had contributed within a short time previous to my calling on them, and had given more or less liberally to other agents. It will be recollected that our townships on the W. Reserve are 5 miles square. There are 37 in this county, each of which, excepting perhaps 2 or 3, have one or more A. S. Societies.

I would here mention that Brother B. Preston is laboring faithfully and successfully in this and the neighboring counties. Bro. P., as you doubtless have been informed, is one of those ministers who was suspended by the Erie M. E. Conference, at their late meeting at Painesville; who was, they would have us know, "as much as ever opposed to slavery," but it is incompatible with the duties of a minister to lecture on abolition, attend A. S. Conventions, circulate A. publications," &c. (I quote from recollection, not having their resolutions at hand.) It seems that brother P. had condemned the gag resolution, alias, "pacification bill," in the N. Y. An. Conference;—had said that he would lecture as much as he pleased, and circulate Zion's Watchman as much as he could, &c. "He made exertions in favor of abolition meetings," and even was charged with "*desecrating (?) the Sabbath by delivering abolition lectures thereon*"! He could have the privilege of enjoying his own *private opinion*, with regard to slavery, if he had been prudent enough to *keep it to himself*, but on the whole he prefered "*thinking aloud*," and of course has been "cast out." We will now leave this dear persecuted brother, and proceed to the main subject.

The abolition cause is advancing nobly in this part of the State; and probably among no denomination of Christians, more rapidly than the Methodist. Having frequently been interrupted by other engagements since I commenced this agency, I have, as yet, gone over but about one-third of the county. But having some knowledge of the whole, should think that about one half of the residue would pretty nearly compare with the townships mentioned below, as it respects light and effort and numbers. The remaining part, (one-third) must fall short of this calculation. They have been blessed with more mobs, but with less light, and fewer numbers.

I report in part at this time as it may tend to "stir up" other societies to additional effort. Perhaps you will recommend a similar or better method to advance this great and holy cause.

Respectfully, yours, ASA SMITH,
Agt. Tr. Co. A. S. S.

The following statement of 10 Societies in Trumbull county, with the names of the Presidents and Secretaries, for the current year, exhibits the number of members, the increase for the last three and a-half months; funds raised or pledged; A. S. papers taken by each Society, &c.

SOCIETIES—OFFICERS.

Trumbull Co.—A. Hart, Pres't., Brookfield; R. M. Taylor, Secr'y., Youngstown.

Brookfield.—James Christie, Pres't., Geo. Leet, Sec'ry.; number of males, 51; females, 24; increase since July, 21; total number now, 75; amount of funds in the treasury, $27 00; number of A. S. papers, 56.

Hartford.—D. Fuller, Pres't, Azel Tracy, Sec.; number of males, 95; females, 76; increase since July, 40; total number now, 171; amount of funds raised or pledged, $37 00; number of A. S. papers, 47.

Greensburg.—Wm. Harrington, Pres't., Walter Bartlett, Secr'y.; number of males, 44; females, 27; increase since July, 25; total number now, 96; amount of funds raised or pledged, $13 00; number of A. S. papers, 12.

Braceville.—Aaron Stow, Pres't., Erastus Hinman, Sec.; number of males, 48; females, 37; increase since July, 11; total no. now 85; am't. funds raised or pledged $15 87; number A. S. papers 18.

Warren.—Henry Lane, Pres't., H. W. King, Secr'y.; number of males, 20; females, 11; increase since July, 16; total number now, 31; amount of funds raised or pledged, $18 00; number of A. S. papers 22.

Farmington-Centre.—E. P. Wolcott, Pres't.; Isaac Winans, Secr'y.; number of males, 21; females, 15; increase since July, 36; total number now, 36; amount of funds raised or pledged, $9 75; number of A. S. papers, 12.

Farmington.—D. Branch, Pres't.; Joseph Wolcott, Sec.; number of males, 45; females, 38; increase since July, 16; total number now, 83; amount of funds raised or pledged, $9 75; number of A. S. papers, 18.

Southington.—Caleb Green, Pres't.; D. Hatch, Secr'y.; increase since July, 8; total number now, about 30; amount of funds raised or pledged, $6 62; number of A. S. papers, 6.

Gustavus.—A. Griswold, Pres't., George Hezlep, Secr'y.; increase since July, 40; total number now, 192; amount of funds raised or pledged, $14 00; number of A. S. papers, 35.

Kinsman.—Linus Parker, Pres't.; B. Allen, Secr'y.; number of males, 51; females, 58; increase since July, 60; total number now, 109; amount of funds raised or pledged, $13 50; number of A. S. papers, 35.

Grand total—365 males; 286 females; increase since July 279; total number now, 908; amount of funds raised or pledged, $164 49; total number of A. S. papers 261.

FREE PRODUCE.

The following communication will be of deep interest to many of our readers.

Philad. 11 mo. 23d, 1838.

Esteemed Friend:—

I herewith send you a Circular of the Am. Free Produce Association, issued by its Ex. Committee: will thee be kind enough to publish it in the Philanthropist?

The subject of abstinence from slave produce has already claimed the attention of many in these parts; and I have learned with pleasure that a considerable number of the abolitionists of your state have also taken hold of the subject.

The principal difficulty under which we now labor, is that of constantly supplying the market with such goods as can be depended upon by the conscientious.

The Ex. Committee, I think, will be able fully to supply the market, and they *aim* to afford them at a price corresponding with those produced by the unrequited labor of slaves.

Let us cease to uphold slavery by abstaining from its blood bought prodnce. The Committee will no doubt be thankful for thy co-operation in the good work.

Thine, for the oppressed,

DANIEL L. MILLER.

CIRCULAR.

The "American Free Produce Association" has judged it an object of the first importance, that means should be adopted of furnishing a supply of Dry Goods and Groceries, produced by requited labor, adequate at least to the demands of those who are conscientiously opposed to the use of articles produced by the labor of slaves. In this view its attention has been directed to the establishing of a store, or stores, where free goods shall be held for sale, and facilities afforded for their transmission to distant places; and to its executive Committee it has entrusted the making of the necessary arrangements.

Two plans have been presented to the Committee for forming the capital stock of such an establishment. One, a voluntary contribution from individuals. The other, a joint-stock association.—Auxiliary to either, it has been suggested that engagements should be given by individuals, friends of requited labor, to take annually from the establishment certain amounts of goods. This would be at once a measure of the demand to be supplied, and an assurance to the contributors of certain success within the limits of such demand. The impressions of the Committee are, at present, favorable to a joint-stock association, formed of as many shares, at twenty-five dollars each, as the result of its inquiries may indicate to be necessary; but it submits both plans to view in the annexed subscription list, and hopes that the friends of the cause will feel free to subscribe *under both heads*, leaving it for the Executive committee to select that one which it shall deem best, after all the lists are returned, or the inquiries in them otherwise answered. It also invites a subscription under the other heads, the importance of which, as a mode of economically and successfully attaining the desired end, must be apparent.

The individual to whom this Circular is addressed, is requested to submit it to other friends of the cause in his vicinity, and after obtaining as many signatures as he can to the subscription list, to return it to either of the undersigned during the current year. Any suggestions which subscribers may have to offer will be very acceptable to the Committee.

On behalf and by order of the Executive Committee of the American Free Produce Association.

ABRAHAM L. PENNOCK, *Pres't.*
DANIEL L. MILLER, Secr'y.
Philadelphia, 10th mo., 1838.

We, the subscribers, engage to contribute by donation, or to take in stock, at the option of the Executive Committee of the American Free Produce Association, the sums of money, or number of shares, at twenty dollars each, set opposite to our names in the first and second columns; and to take annually in goods produced by free labor, from such store or stores as may be established under the control of that Committee, the amount set opposite to our names in the third and fourth columns.

It is understood that we may lessen the amount of our subscriptions for goods, or withdraw it at the expiration of one year from the time of subscribing, notice of such intention having been given to the Committee three months previously.

For the Philanthropist.

BARNSVILLE MOB.

Belmont County, November, 1838.

DR. BAILEY,—I am under the very disagreeable necessity of asking you to record two of those disagraceful events, which in these times find so few patriots to rebuke them—so few christians to mourn.

On Saturday, the 10th of this month, agreeably to an invitation given us by the young men of the Barnsville Lyceum, Dr. Johnson and myself repaired to that place to discuss, for general information, the following question: "Are the doctrines and doings of the abolitionists politic?" The arrangement was made without our knowledge, and we innocently committed ourselves to the civilization of the place.

I was scarcely seated by the fire of a friend, when the venerable Dr. Judkins called and advised me not to go to the debate, for it would wound his feelings to see any one hurt, and he knew that I would be. I told him I came to attend, and if those who invited me wished my company I should go, that I did not yet believe the people of Barnsville would be wanting in respect if we behaved well on our part, especially as we were their guests by invitation.

We repaired to the school house which we understood was obtained with difficulty. By a unan-

imous vote we were invited to share in the discussion. D. L. Howel, a student of the place, joined our side and opened the debate. Order reigned until he and his opponent got through, when I was called on and had scarcely commenced, before horns sounded, bells rung, and a general deafening clamor began without, mingled with threats, caths and imprecations. This was responded to by loud laughter and much merriment within. Some were so good as to proclaim, "we care not what you do, so you do not break the windows." Nevertheless, I held on my way until my time expired, when my opponent proceeded quietly through. When Dr. Johnson was called up, as he rose, the music, oaths and threats began again, (a sample of the last being, "Dr. Johnson, I will tear out your heart.") While I was up, the cry had been, "we have a rail ready for you." The young gentlemen who had invited us said they would, with our assent, adjourn the meeting to a future day, and accordingly, when a reply had been made to Dr. Johnson, being the last speech intended to be made from the first, they adjourned.

When I arrived at the door the rail was there, and several entreaties were made, "*take hold! take hold!!* We however passed out safely, and the only injury done was the breaking of a few panes of glass. I immediately addressed notes to the honorable Thomas Shannon, our State Senator, and to Mr. Isaac Barns, our Whig candidate for the Legislature last year, they being citizens of Barnsville, inquiring the participancy of themselves or their respective parties. The letters are entirely respectful, and I retained copies. No answers have been received. Mr. Barnes exhibited to me a list of names, assuring me that the most of them were Van Buren men. He however refused to give me any statement over his signature for publication, and conceiving myself capable of estimating his magnanimity, I have, for the present, set down the two gentlemen and most of their respective partizans in the place, as pleading guilty, on the principle that silence gives consent; for if we are not worthy a respectful answer, surely we may well judge we were deemed just fit to be mobbed. A private answer came to me indirectly from Mr. Shannon, but I shall not publish it until I am assured of its truth.

The debate was publicly adjourned to 10 o'clock, that day two weeks; so that in broad day light, when none could claim to be asleep, Barnsville might show her naked face. She did it to the life. Her school-house and church were closed, and the Ephesians showed not a more mercenary attachment to the Goddess Diana, than did the mass of the citizens to the Demon of slavery. They seemed evidently afraid to hear lest they should believe. Mr. Barret, a poor but respectable weaver, offered us his shop. Soon the imps of the gentlemen of property and standing were there in great forces, with their sleek coats, bar-room airs, and pert jests; and after indulging in much laughing, stamping and loud talk, the owner respectfully asked them to leave the house, when they insulted him with drawn fists, and upon his giving one of them a push towards the door, they seized him as if to put him forcibly out of his own house; but on our demand they promptly let him go. After some additional altercation, one of the mob, (they being four-fifths of all present,) proposed that we be allowed to *expose* ourselves; but after considerable parley they resolved that we should not speak, nor should any abolitionist hereafter in Barnesville. On taking the vote, although several citizens were anxious to hear us, not a voice opposed. We simply responded, if tyranny reigned in Barnesville, we should report the fact. The young men affirmed and reiterated that they had the sanction of the *whole community*—at least of every respectable citizen of the place. I publicly affirmed my belief of the truth of their declaration in their sense of the word *respectable*; and that I despised their patrons more than themselves. Indeed I must say, from the intercourse which I had with these young men, I regard them as desperate neither in valor nor wickedness; and that their great sin seems to be a too ready obedience to their pretended friends and superiors; and I should not be surprised if several of them should in future request their patrons to do their dirty work themselves, On the whole, I can but be amused at the remark of a respectable colored man, said to have been made audibly at the door in great apparent good earnest—"I hear great talk about mean niggers, but the worst ever I see, I see to-day."

There are Justices and a Mayor in Barnsville, yet on neither occasion was the peace commanded, nor has any attempt been made to do honor to the law. The only acknowledgement of shame which I saw or heard of a public kind was, the cutting down of the liberty pole erected on the 4th of July.

From the desire manifested to obtain the names of citizens who had communicated with me with regard to the first mob, I fear the good weaver, uncountenanced by either the pretendedly pious, the democrats or the whigs, will have to pocket the battery on his person, and the forcible possession of his house. I can only say, that he shall find me ready, at all times, so long as life shall last, to testify the truth in his behalf, and to do my duty as a citizen to obtain him justice. I was forcibly struck on entering this unobtrusive man's shop, that the poor man is the most open to the right. There have been, in all ages, a few Josephs of Aramithea who wish well at a distance; but it is the poor widow that steps forward and throws in her all.

Yours, &c.

ELI NICHOLS.

For the Philanthropist.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE DIVINE INSTITUTION.

Marietta, Nov. 22, 1838.

Dr. Bailey,—The Philanthropist, Vol. 1, No. 24, contains a report and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the citizens of Clinton, Miss., Sept. 5, 1835, together with some explanatory remarks by Mr. Birney, concerning the character of the individuals therein named, most or all of whom were personally known to him. As the Philanthropist had but a limited circulation at that time, few of its present readers may have seen that singular production. Its length may preclude the possibility of republishing the whole; your attention is therefore desired to an extract as connected with several illustrations; the first from the identical paper containing the report and resolutions. The original Clinton Gazette is in my possession, and the illustration escaped my notice until quite recently. Placed in juxta position with the extract, these proofs of its *truth*, set off the *theory* as opposed to the *practice* of the "divine institution" in brilliant colors.

Extract From the Clinton Gaz. Sept. 12, 1835.

"The undersigned feel confident that slavery, throughout the south and west, is not felt as an evil, moral or political, but it is recognized with reference to the actual, and not to any utopian condition of our slaves, as a blessing both to master and slave; that under the influence of this system, some of our western forests, like those of New England, have been reduced to cultivation—cities, towns and villages have sprung up as if by magic; the whole country has become overspread with a happy, and enlightened, and enterprising race of men. Under this system, the arts have eminently flourished; commerce in all her ramifications has been cherished and promoted. It is not true, as is foolishly imagined by these fanatical disturbers of the public repose, that slavery is an evil, even to those who are subject to it in the southern and western states. But in truth the condition of our negroes is infinitely more comfortable than that of the poor working class of the north. They are more contented, more exempt from care and harrassment of every kind, and more abundantly supplied with the necessaries of life, and would evidently suffer serious detriment by an exchange of condition with them.

Why, then, this eternal uproar about the south? Why this mad crusade against the quiet and repose of southern people? Why these absurd and cruel attempts to engage an ignorant race in dangers that must inevitably tighten fetters, whose pressure they do not now feel, consume thousands in a hopeless struggle, in an object, which if attained, they would not be able to appreciate, and drag them down from that station of contented felicity where they now repose, to a condition fraught with a thousand evils, which language is too feeble successfully to portray?"

So much for the beautiful *theory* of this "divine institution." One might justly conclude from it, that the long-lost garden of Eden was at length discovered. But to the *practice*.

ILLUSTRATION I.

From the same Gazette of the same date.

"Was committed to the jail of Covington county, on the 3d instant, by Samuel C. Craft, Esq., two runaways, John and Henry. John is 5 feet 8½ inches high, 33 years of age, slender made, very black, THREE FINGERS ON ONE HAND AND TWO ON THE OTHER: HAS BEEN FROSTBITTEN: says he is a carpenter, and can spell a little, says he belongs to William Vossey, St. John Baptist Parish, La.

Henry is 5 feet 6½ inches high, 25 years of age, of a copper complexion, heavy built, HAS TWO SCARS ON THE BACK OF HIS HEAD. He says he belongs to William Pitman about ten miles above the Old Red Church, on the coast, near New Orleans, La.

To the owners, &c. Aug. 10., 1835.

J. L. JOLLY, Sh'ff."

ILLUSTRATION II.

From the Clinton (Miss.) Gaz. July 23, 1836.

Resolution 15, Provides for the appointment of a vigilance (alias Lynch) committee, whose duties are prescribed in resolution 2 and 4, viz: "That the movements of every stranger from the north should be carefully watched," &c.; and, "That it is our decided opinion that any individual who dares to circulate, with a view to effectuate the designs of the abolitionists, any of the incendiary tracts or newspapers now in a course of transmission to this country, IS JUSTLY WORTHY IN THE SIGHT OF GOD AND MAN OF IMMEDIATE DEATH; and we doubt not that such would be the punishment of any such offender in any part of the state of Missisipsi where he may be found." Among other names on this committee are found Gen. H. S. Toote and R. H. Buckner Esq., whose zeal for the "divine institution" may be seen in

ILLUSTRATION III.

From the Southern Argus April 11, 1838. Published at Columbus, Miss.

MISSISSIPPI STATE LOTTERY.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF BRANDON ACADEMY.

To be drawn at Clinton, Miss., positively by the 2nd June, 1837, under the superintendence of the following gentlemen: R. H. BUCKNER, Esq., Gen. H. Dunlap, Gen. Silas Brown, Gen. H. S. TOOTE, Burr Garland, Esq. Capt. Geo. W. House, Gen. H. G. Runnels, W. H. Shelton, Esq., A. R. Johnson, Esq., Wm. W. Pinckard, Esq., Henry Dawson and James M. Wall.

GRAND SCHEME. Class No. I.

(*Authorized by the Legislature of 1829.*)

Real and personal estate pledged to the amount of $550 000, for the faithful performance of the operation.

☞ CAPITAL PRIZE, ☜

A splendid plantation, four miles west of Clinton, 500 acres in cultivation, with a first rate new Mill and Gin, Dwelling House, Negro Cabins, Stables, &c., with 30 first rate NEGROES; Mules, Horses, Oxen, Cattle and HOGS; Farming utensils, and every article necessary to carry on a large cotton plantation. The whole is estimated at

100 000 DOLLARS."

Then follows 60 different prizes in land, "Yazoo Bottom," "Deer Creek," &c., and "25 prizes of $1600 each—One NEGRO EACH—40 000.

☞ Tickets $20—Halves $10. ☜"

ILLUSTRATION IV.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury. A copy in my possession.

"NEGROES,"

By Thomas N. Gadsden.

Will be sold at the north of the Exchange at 11 o'clock, this day, 1st April, (1834,) a prime family of Negroes, viz:

A remarkably likely WENCH, about 32 years old, a first rate cook, good washer and ironer &c., of warranted character, with her 4 children, viz:

A likely plough boy, 14 years old,
A do girl 8 do do,
A do boy 6 do do,
An INFANT, 6 or 8 months do.

Conditions cash—purchaser to pay for bills of sale."

Again, in the same publication,

"By Thomas N. Gadsden,

Will be sold at the north of the Exchange at 11 o'clock, this day, 10th April, without reserve, to satisfy a mortgage from James Dupre to Thomas Bennett, six very likely NEGROES accustomed to the city, viz:

Charles, a likely young fellow 25 years old; Sarah, a prime wench about 35 years old; Susan, a smart girl about 7 years old; John, a smart boy 6 years old; Isaac, a smart boy 4 years old; an INFANT, 6 months old.

Conditions cash—Purchaser to pay for bills of sale."

So much for the *practice*. What a "*station of contented felicity to be DRAGGED DOWN*" from. To quote another *elegant* phrase from the same report. Base "abolition fanatics, that by hypocritical ranting, and crocadile tears, are attempting an object so anti-republican, anti-christian, shockingly unholy and fiendish."—To remove this disgrace of our nation, and relieve the outcast, I am, dear sir, entirely yours,

SAM'L HALL.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

We have received from Lewis Tappan, of New York, the following important letter from Lewis Sherridan, of Liberia, with the introductory remarks by our esteemed friend Tappan. We have no room for comment this week. Let every friend of the colored man read it. It confirms all that we have previously stated in regard to the Colony of Liberia, and of the cruel and deceptive policy of the Colonization Society.—Ed. Feeman.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM LIBERIA.

A letter, just received, from Mr. Lewis Sherridan, is so important, that I deem it a duty to publish it, duly authenticated, for the information of my countrymen, both white and colored, although its publication may expose both the writer and myself to undeserved obloquy from persons whose interests, committals, or feelings are greatly concerned in perpetuating the colonization scheme.—Doubtless there are still some excellent persons who contribute time and money in aid of this plan, who do not see its injurious bearings upon the welfare of the free people of color in the United States, or that it is, as Wilberforce expresses himself, an "obstruction" to the emancipation of the slaves. But, agreeing with Mr. Gerrit Smith, that the Colonization Society "is the greatest enemy of the colored people," and that its policy toward them "is cruel and wicked," it would be an act of inhumanity not to apprize them of the state of things on the coast of Africa, when new and extraordinary efforts are made to induce them to colonize. At the same time the information will prove useful to well-meaning, but deluded persons, who, under a misapprehension of facts and the bearings of the Society upon their free and enslaved countrymen, aid, by their contributions, the scheme of expatriation.

A great outcry was made when the testimony of Mr. Thomas C. Brown, a highly respectable colored citizen, was publicly taken in Chatham Street Chapel, after his return from Liberia, because many of his statements were deemed injurious to the Colonization Society. This intelligent and upright witness was grossly calumniated, for giving a narration of facts, and yet, subsequently, namely, on the 6th day of May, 1836, Gov. J. B. Pinney, in conversation with Wm. Goodell, in this city, corroborated the principal statements made by Mr. Brown. In the present case it is not to be feared, that similar abuse may be poured out upon Mr. Sheridan, and his correspondent; his letter may be denounced as a "forgery;" it may be said that it is inconsistent with itself; that a colored man could not have written such a letter; and that Sheridan's character has undergone a great change since he left his native country. To all this it will be sufficient to say, that his hand writing and character are well known in this city, and that the original letter may be seen on application to the Rev. S. E. Cornish, editor of the Colored American, No 2 Frankfort Street.

In the early part of 1837, perceiving by the newspapers, that Mr. Sheridan contemplated going to Liberia, I addressed a letter to him, as follows:—"New York, 9th March, 1837, Mr. Louis Sheridan, Fayetteville, N. C.—Dear sir, Hearing it stated that you are about going to Liberia, permit me to ask, what has changed your mind on this subject since you told me in this city that you considered the Colonization scheme as the greatest humbug ever palmed off upon the American people. Is it new and severer oppression, under which you are suffering in your native state, N. C., that induces you to quit your native shores? I wish also to call your attention to the twenty slaves you promised me you would emancipate. Are they emancipated? If not, why have you not fulfilled your promise? Please to give me the desired information, and believe that I shall always feel much interested in your welfare and usefulness. Yours, very respectfully, Lewis Tappan."

Mr. Sheridan replied to the above, 31st March, 1837, and this closed our correspondence, until I unexpectedly received the letter from Liberia. In his reply he gives the reason of his determination. Speaking of the free people of color, he says:—"Our caste being that in which the smallest degree of interest is conceived, nothing possible to be done is left unattempted to degrade and bring us down below the standing of their very slaves, and the consequence is, that under the now existing state of things, we, the free people of color, are denuded of all the privileges marking the attributes of a man." He says he might go on to detail the wrongs to which the free people of color were subjected under color of law—but that his heart "sickens at the review." That "in this state of feeling ever present with him, he had been written to again and again to go to Liberia," and he had finally made up his mind to do so—that his mind remained unchanged with regard to the Colonization scheme; that he thought no better of it than before; that he was resolved to go *some where*, as he thought the time would come when the free colored people *would be compelled to leave the country*."

The inquiry will be made by many, *who is Louis Sheridan?* The first knowledge the undersigned had of him was, his presenting a letter of introduction, August 26, 1834, to Arthur Tappan & Co., N. Y., from Hon. John Owen, ex-governor of North Carolina, written not long after the mobs in this city, stating that Mr. Sheridan was a citizen of Elizabethstown, Bladen county, N. C., well known to him, as a worthy and intelligent merchant, worth about ten thousand dollars, and responsible for all the contracts he might make.—Agreeably to Mr. Owen's request, Mr. Sheridan was introduced to several merchants in this city, and purchased on credit about twelve thousand dollars worth of goods, which, it is believed, he paid for with honorable fidelity. He was well known to Thomas L. Callendar, Esq., merchant in this city, and to Messrs. E. L, & W. Winslow, of Fayetteville, N. C., and to many other respectable persons in Philadelphia and New York.

The character of Mr. Sheridan can be further ascertained by reference to the reports of the Colonization Societies. In the 21st annual report of the "American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the U. States," it is remarked that the "Managers stated in their last report, that the brig Rondoubt had been chartered by the society to convey a select company of emigrants from Wilmington, N. C., to Liberia. Unfortunately this vessel did not afford the accommodations expected, and Lewis Sheridan, a free man of color of great respectability, and an interesting company of his relatives and friends, who had made arrangements to embark in her, postponed their departure till a more favorable opportunity.' * *

"These united societies, (the joint-societies of N. York and Pennsylvania) have just despatched an expedition with a very promising company of free persons of color, from N. Carolina, among whom are Louis Sheridan and his relations, mentioned in the early part of this report." In the 6th annual report af the "Colonization Society of the City of New York, " p. 10, it is stated, that in "December, an expedition, consisting of eighty-four colonists, a large proportion of them emancipated for the purpose of colonizing, left Wilmington, N. C., in the Barque Marine, of whose embarkation Mr. Buchanan, agent of the Pennsylvania Society, who attended on the occasion, gives the following account in his report to the boards: 'Gentlemen, I have the honor to inform you, that in obedience to your direction, I proceeded to Wilmington, N. C., where I arrived on the 20th November, and immediately commenced arrangements for fitting out an expedition for your Colony at Bassa Cove.' After giving an interesting statement of the promptitude with which the master in many instances emancipated his slaves, and the liberality with which he furnished provisions for the voyage; and also the eagerness with which the men of color seized the opportunity of going to the land of liberty, Mr. Buchanan concludes his report with the following character of Lewis Sheridan, a colored man, who went as an emigrant with the expedition. Mr. Louis Sheidan, who is already personally known as the leader, I may say the father of this expedition, is, in my opinion, every way worthy of your confideuce, and eminently qualified for great usefulness in Africa. For energy of mind, firmness of purpose, ond variety of knowledge, he has no superior. He is emphatically a self-made man, who has fought his way through adverse and depressing circumstances, to an eminence seldom if ever attained by any of his color in this country. He has for years been engaged in an extensive and successful business, snd is worth fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. Throughout his native state he is honored and esteemed by all who know him, and he leaves this country with the best wishes of every class of the community. It may be asked, why such a man, with an ample fortue, influential friends, and well established reputation, should wish to emigrate? It is, because, with all his dignity and talent, he cannot in this country enjoy an equality of rights; because, with all his refinement and worth, he is doomed in the dearest intercourse of life to degrading associations; and more than all, because he is fired with a noble desire to elevate the down-trodden millions of his brethren, by giving them a country and a name. These are the motives that induced Sheridan and his associates to leave their native land. The whole number of emigrants enrolled, when I left Wilmington, was eighty-four. In this connexion, permit me to express my grateful acknowledgements of the hospitality and various assistance rendered me by the citizens of N. Carolina, generally, in the prosecution of my enterprise.'"

Such was the estimation in which Mr. Lewis Sheridan was held, previous to and after his departure for Africa. Every reader of the annexed letter will judge for himself of the measure of credit to be awarded to the statements of the writer. But it should be understood, that the merits of the colonization scheme do not depend upon the truth of the statements, made from time to time, for or against the Colonies. The Colonization Society is objected to for the following among other reasons: It is opposed by the intelligent colored people of this country; it has made itself an auxiliary in the expulsion of the people of color; it colonizes slaves; it is not hostile to slavery, it traduces the free blacks; sanctions and strengthens the existing prejudice against them; discourages and opposes their elevation in this country, and countenances oppression to induce emigration; in its publications it apologizes for slavery; justifies the sin of slaveholding, and "cries peace" to all who perpetrate it; it tends to fortify the system of slavery, by making it easier ,safer, more reputable, and *more profitable* for masters to hold slaves: and it urges this tendency as a claim upon the patronage of slaveholders; it condemns immediate emancipation, and emancipation in any way, which permits the emancipated to remain in this country; it denounces and villifies all who advocate immediate emancipation; it opposes the instruction of slaves; it lowers the tone of public sentiment upon the subject of slavery—weakens the abhorrence of its abominations—and blunts public sympathy; it holds one language at the south, and another at the north; it is an impossible remedy, and the example of the Colonists has been injurious to good morals.

LEWIS TAPPAN.

New-York, Nov. 24, 1938.

To Lewis Tappan, Esq.

New York, U. S. America, via. London.

Very Dear Sir:—In looking over some memorandums of my correspondence with the Colonization Societies in America, I find a letter, addressed by you to me, when in N. C., the subject matter whereof having been replied to at that time, the review at this date seems only to call up the remembrance of former kindness, an acknowledgement whereof I would on no proper occasion omit to make. This premised, I now set me to the task of making you acquainted, so far as my own knowledge, derived from observation and information, extends, with the particulars of our situation, and the prospects connected with these settlements of the Colony in Liberia. I was sent here under the patronage of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania and New York, for the purpose of making developements of the resources of the soil in Africa. I accordingly arrived on the 7th of February, 1838, on board the barque Marine, but had no communication from the shore until the next day; a note was sent to Captain Buckmar, enquiring whether his was the vessel containing the expedition looked for from the United States. We were then on the eve of starting for the shore, and, of course, did not wait to have any further correspondence on the subject, but pushed off, and on the 8th day of February, my feet first pressed the soil of wretched Africa. The situation of these two places, Edina and Bassa Cove, is picturesque enough, and were the people and the Government industrious and efficient, something of the delightful might be made out of them; this, however, is altogether gratuitous on my part, for panegyric from me is the last thing looked for by Colonizationists; and again, the climate, soil, and economy here, forbid that anything of importance shall be accomplished, at least for some time to come.

I was on landing, walked up to a tolerable looking house, and introduced to the Rev. Governor J. J. Matthias. This Governor had heard, &c. &c., and every accommodation and assistance should be given me, as it had been particularly requested by Gov. Buchanan. But lo! the sad discrepancy there oft times is betwixt our practices and our professions; our accommodations were proposed in some half-a-dozen pens made of poles, about the size of such as a Southern white man, in his fury, would snatch up to beat a negro with; and these pens covered with thatch,—do you know what that is?—the foliage of a shrub called bamboo, tied on, so as when dry to admit the water by the most easy and convenient means, next to leaving the roof uncovered. These I utterly refused to go into; and had to hire houses from the people of Edina, at a great expense, for the whole of our expedition, 70 in number.

My next essay was to make provisions for such of our people as could get on shore during that day, as nothing could be landed from the vessel. I was very readily furnished by the Governor's store keeper with a barrel of rotten corn-meal, for which, owing to my having none to return in place of it, I had to pay the pretty little trifle of $8.—My next application to his Excellency, was on the subject of Land. I found that I was destined to a settlement up the St. Johns, 6 miles from the bar; and that on my taking the oath of allegiance, I could have what quantity of land I wished.—But now comes the tug of war.—After a delay of 4 weeks, and so much valuable time lost, I was presented with the Constitution of Bassa Cove, manufactured for the special use of Hankerson or some other person's slaves. Surprise, indignation, and every other temper such an insult was calculated to inspire, aroused me almost to a transport of fury, and I vowed, so help me God! to die, rather than take an oath to support such a Constitution. I then told his governorship, that I had come from the United States to be freed from the tyranny of the white man, and that I should not be easily brought again to submit to it;—but, my dear Sir, 'tis but a vain boast, for all the while that we are here we are subject to it. Fancy to yourself an establishment—call it a colony, or plantation, or what you will—with but a single white man at the head of its affairs; the laws that govern it framed by him, or his predecessor, which is the same; himself the executive, and so down to the veriest lackey in the concern, all of his appointment; see this same white man in the possession of, and accountable to nobody that can bring him to account for, all the funds contributed by the gullies of Colonization; see him without the smallest degree of mercantile knowledge, laying on and charging enormous advances say one or two hundred per cent. on the very necessaries procured by voluntary contributions, gotten together under pretence of benefitting the colored man in Africa and of which he receives not one iota beyond what he buys and must pay for at the enormous advances charged on their original cost in the United States.

And for whose benefit are these charges made? not the individual donors, not the managers of the Society, not the Colonists; whose then? why just Nobody, that father of all mischiefs. But it is characteristic enough of any man, who would come here and satisfy himself with the blushing honors of being called Governor, over a few crazy freed negroes or mulatoes. You may be disposed to smile at the application I make of the term crazy freed negroes, &c. but, sir, listen to facts, and then judge of its propriety. In the first place, they have aimed at producing certain effects by unapt causes. 2dly, they have exerted reasoning, if such it can be called, without proper data to ground their opinions on; and 3dly, they have striven to deduce certain consequences from illy founded premises. Now to explain this—Some of the colonists, on their arrival in this country, were in the possession of some amount of money; and instead of remembering themselves to be no more than exiles from their native home and husbanding their resources, they set up a kind of aristocracy, and in order to maintain their dignity, spent more than all they had. A second class, are those who went upon the plan of living by their wits; and of all the devil's inventions to keep people poor, this has most wonderfully succeeded: for how can men thrive by such means, when there is not in their community subjects for their wits to be exercised upon. And a third class, ashamed to beg and too proud to work, went upon the trading scheme, for finding out the gullibility of the natives and the easy and cheap rate for which their stuffs could be had, they chose rather to compound with their backs and stomachs until they could no longer be trusted, and so their revenues ceased; and finally, every one, until now, seems to have forgotten that we are to obtain our bread in the sweat of our face. You may fancy this a distorted picture of affairs in Liberia, but Sir, I would rather my right hand should perish from my body, than it should pen a lie: For there is not an individual man who does not eat the beef and pork of some society, or who has not ate of it until he has almost become choked therewith, but will tell you, if he had it to do again, he would prefer to die rather than come here. I have conversed with several, not only of these settlements, but many belonging to the old colony, and have asked them why they have suffered such lies favoring these colonies to be circulated and published in the United States?

Why, Sir, say the more intelligent, misery, you know, likes company! and, Sir, say another class, I did not like to become conspicuous in any way, either for or against the Society. And, say a third class, we were afraid as we were here, if we said any thing, no more people would come, and we should be too weak to stand against the natives. And, say a fourth, which forms the great majority, we know nothing about what has been said, only this we know, that if we had the means of getting away we would not stay here. Now, Sir, it is my being involved with such a wretched pack that gives acerbity to my temper. Would I not rather die than do the devil's work in thus deceiving people to their ruin; for it does seem to me, that with the one exception of Mr. Nobody making money out of the goods sent here, instead of giving them, as I always thought or understood was intended to be done, to the poor perishing colonists for their help and support, the rest is only a well-schemed project of destruction. It has been said that the Colony at Monrovia was improving. No such thing, Sir; it is dying, but may not expire before its sisters Edina and Bassa Cove shall have taken its disease (the slave trade,) and both go off together.

It has been said that the slave trade had disappeared from this part of the coast. If ever it was the case, there is now a fearful reaction; for the first vessel I saw near the shore, a few miles above, and in sight of Monrovia, was shown to me as a slaver; and at Crew Town, a place in sight of our Governor's seat, I have seen divers vessels, of whom it was said to me, they are slavers, Sir. And so far from the slave trade being at all diminished, I am of opinion that it now is carried on around, about, and amongst us to a fearfully alarming degree. Again, it has been said, that the establishment of Christian colonies of free blacks on this coast, would tend to Christianize Africa. I always doubted the fact, and now I know it to be false. So very far from this being the case, I will venture to affirm, that, could a correct analysis be made of the progression of mind, and the weight of physical influence in the two castes, that the preponderance would be shown in favor of the colonists approximating nearest to the Heathen's barbarity. True, there have been some very few converts of natives to Christianity; but for every one so converted, five Americans have pulled off their clothes and gone naked; and there is not a child now growing up in the Colony who would not prefer speaking Hebo or Bassa to common English, and not only using their jargon, but also adopting their manners and customs, and such, to me, are fearful signs as regards Colonization.

The land on the sea coast, you in all probability have been informed, is sandy, and in many places low and marshy, and hence it is very poor and good for nothing; but as you go toward the interior it is gently undulating, with here and there a bluff, making to the river, as the mounts or capes do on the sea. This land is of a mixed quality, and some very good spots may be selected for farm settlements. Such an one is, I think, selected by our masters for our occupancy; my having refused to become a citizen of this realm by swearing to be a white man's slave, threw me out of the pale of regal favor, and I had to take a lease of 600 acres, to enable me to carry out my verbal promise, made to the society who sent me here. I think it probable we shall succeed, though I have already made myself sick, and as there is no alternative but pump or drown, I will work so long as I can, and quit when I can do no more. I think it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the peculiar barbarousness of this country, and its yet more barbarous natives;—though if there were to be seen nothing more than its roads and waters, it would, in the "tout ensemble," be a tolerable prospect: but oh! the millions of millions of Ants that every where cover the ground, and mounds of earth, yeclep'd bug-a-bug hills, thrown up here, there, and every where, you know not how or why; and the chattering of monkeys, and the unearthly sound of the whaw-whaw, enough in themselves to drive civilization back to its original darkness, and make chaos come again.

I believe I will weary you no longer with this detail, but if you desire it, you can have an abundance more of the same relation.

I know not that our experiment will make for or against the Colonization scheme, as I am not yet prepared to say, whether people ought to come here or not; this is one of the objects I have in view, and to arrive legitimately at these conclusions, will require further experiments than I have yet made. When my conclusions are formed either way (all's alike to me,) you shall have it; and in the meantime, I beg you send me some American papers, as I should like to know what is going on in the states, not that I feel much interest in these matters at the present, but that it would be agreeable to know the ascendency of parties as they occur, forasmuch as we expect them to change.

Accept my high consideration, and am yours most respectfully,

Louis Sheridan.

Edina, Liberia, 16th July, 1838.

PETITIONS.

From the Herald of Freedom.

We were delighted to meet a grey haired friend of an adjoining town, smiling and cheery as boyhood yesterday, in a temperature cold enough to freeze any thing fluid but the tide of philanthropy. I received, said he, a printed blank petition to Congress from some body, I don't know who, with no directions. My wife has been an abolitionist a good while, I had not thought so much about it. I showed her the paper. It is to have us get signers said she. I can't attend to it said I. You can harness the horse for me said the whole hearted wife. They won't sign said I. It was evening. We thought of it and talked it over, and in the morning prayed over it. You will harness the horse for me to go husband, said Mrs. ——. I will harness the horse, said I, and go and drive you, but you won't get 20 signers. We started, and how many do you think we got? Possibly 20, said we, (for it was a very anti-emancipation town.) A hundred and six, said he, and we did not go over half the town. They signed beyond all expectation, and the next day—I never enjoyed a better day—or had happier feelings. Some abused me, but I could bear it. You had better mind your own business, said squire ——, than be about with these petitions. I am acting, said Mr. —— for them that can't act or speak for themselve—that an't allowed to *speak* for themselves. I am speaking for them. I am speaking for the dumb. It is all I can do. You do as you please. I shan't be angry if you don't sign—as to blame—consult your conscience. The squire told him it was unconstitutional. That may be said our friend. I am ignorant and you know. But I want you to show me the constitution where it forbids my getting signers to a petition. It was not handy to show it—but the squire did not sign. He was a politician—though a very sensible man. His wife thought the Saviour and his apostles did not get up petitions against slavery. Such slavery as ours, said our friend, did not exist, I imagine, in their day. Judge —— refused to sign. He said the bible sanctioned slavery. That Abraham held slaves. I should like to have been one of Abraham's slaves, said Mr. ——. They *were treated as sons*, by the old patriarch.—We mean to start again said he and go through the rest of the town. Go, said we, and the Lord be with you and the blessing of the perishing.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI:

Tuesday Morning, December 18, 1838.

Slaveholders, the Enemies of the working classes.—Abolitionists have continually insisted on the fact, that the free laborer is an object of dislike and suspicion to the slave-holder. The principles of the latter lead him to regard labor as disgraceful, and the workingman, as his natural enemy; whose enmity can be prevented from becoming formidable only by converting him into a *thing*. "What will be the probable result of universal suffrage?" inquires Professor Cooper, President of the South Carolina College, in his lecture on Political Economy.

"I do not mean," he proceeds, "in a sparse population like that of the United States, at this moment, but when the population becomes much denser, as it will do in half a century. If universal suffrage prevail, the political power of the country will be sooner or later thrown irrevocably into the hands of those who represent the operatives, the laboring classes, the men of no property, to the exclusion of the men who possess property. This event is now exultingly expected by the mechanic meetings of New York and Philadelphia...... *When the property of the wealthy becomes an object of welcome legislation to the representatives of the poor, will it be held sacred?*

Slave-holders, thinking northern working men, mere slaves, or only fit for slaves, can foresee nothing but evil from their participancy in the government of the country. And yet slave-holders are the men, whom the self-styled Democracy would propitiate by any sacrifice,—that very Democracy which affects the deepest anxiety for the interests of the laboring class!

PRO-SLAVERY FANATICISM.

Governor Clark of Kentucky in his late message, comments on abolitionism and abolitionists, in a most inflammatory kind of style. The signal failure of slave-holders in their attempt to bring Ohio within their jurisdiction, appears to have wound up the vindictive feelings of the Governor to their highest pitch. He cannot find words strong enough to express his deep abhorrence of abolition. To aid a slave in escaping from Kentucky, is in his estimation so heinous a crime, that nothing but death ought to expiate it. He also recommends penal enactments against the circulation of abolition papers in the State. But the reader may judge for himself.

It has become an *unpleasant and painful* but a necessary duty on my part, to solicit your attention to a subject of vast importance to the peace and tranquility of society, as well as to the security of those rights that belong individually to the citizen. Greatly do I fear, that this happy land is on the brink of a fearful convulsion. The question that now agitates it, urged on by the feelings of infuriated fanaticism, involves the rights and institutions of the whole southern portion of the confederacy. A question more powerful, more reckless, and more menacing, than any that has disturbed the tranquility of our peaceful country. It regards no law—it quails at no consequences, although those consequences threaten the dissolution of the political and social ties that bind us together as a nation. Its misguided advocates, driven on by principles at war with the existence of social rights—principles denounced by every patriot—the growth of disordered intellect, and disorganized feeling, stop not to consider either the morality or the means to further their wild and illegal projects. These men are dangerous, not from their numbers, but from the principles by which they are actuated, and which influence them to action, in defiance of all law, regardless of all consequences, under a feeling of desperation and recklessness that usually characterizes the misguided and the fanatic.

Some of the Abolitionists of an adjoining State, not contented with the mere promulgation of opinions and views, calculated to excite a feeling of disaffection among our slave population, and to render this description of property insecure in the hands of its proprietors, have extended their operations so far as to mingle, personally, with our slaves, to enter into arrangements with them, and to afford to them the means and facilities of escape from their owners. This flagitious conduct is not to be tolerated—it must be checked in its origin by the adoption of efficient and energetic measures, or it will, in all human probability, lead to results greatly to be deprecated by every friend to law and good order.

There is a spirit of Abolition now abroad in the land that threatens fearfully the overthrow of all social intercourse between neighboring States, and is ominous of consequences appalling to every true lover of his country. It is a fact, no longer to be disguised, that the conduct of the Abolitionist is at war with the acknowledged and legal rights of the citizen—that he tramples under his feet, laws that hold sacred the property of others, and feels no scruple in the commission of a crime, to advance that cause in which he has embarked with such reckless desperation. Kentucky has already exercised too much forbearance on this subject, and the advocates of these doctrines have been emboldened to progress from that which may be considered speculative to practical Abolitionism, or in other words from the use of absurd and fanatical arguments, to the actual abduction of our slaves for the purpose of emancipation. The true patriot, the honest and virtuous citizens—he who looks with ardent solicitude to the permanency of our free institutions, and the welfare of the republic—must deeply deplore the existence of an infatuation, in any portion of these United States, producing such results; prostrating so entirely the moral sense of enlightened freemen, and threatening consequences so destructive to those feelings of amity and kindness that ought to pervade every portion of our common country. We had fondly cherished the hope, that the good sense of our countrymen would have ultimately convinced them of the fallacy of these doctrines, and that perceiving their error, they would have abandoned a position, so fatal to the best hopes of the patriot, so false and dangerous in itself, and so obviously inconsistent with the general tranquility and the legal rights of a considerable portion of our citizens. Influenced by this expectation, we have forborne, until forbearance is no longer a virtue. Not now to act, would be a criminal disregard of our rights—it would be a dereliction of those high duties that every citizen owes to himself. The evil is not imaginary, but has exhibited itself in a tangible shape, and must be encountered. This demon-like spirit that rages uncontrolled by law, or sense of moral right, must be overcome—it must be subdued; its action in this State should be prohibited under such penalties as will effectually curb its lawlessness and disarm its power.

Property in slaves is guaranteed to the citizen of this State by the laws and the constitution. He holds his slave by the same tenure that he holds all other property. He has as strong a demand upon the laws for the protection of this right as for the protection of any other. The laws should, therefore, be made adequate to this purpose, and this can only be effected in opposition to that feeling of fanaticism, to which I have alluded, by inflicting capital punishment upon every individual who is instrumental in aiding or assisting a slave from this to any other State. We are exposed to losses of

this kind upon the whole of our north-western boundary, the facilities, therefore, afforded for the perpetration of this crime are numerous, and its suppression requires enactments of proportionate severity. In the faithful discharge of my official duty, I am required to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of his property, and in the accomplishment of this end, if milder means will not answer, I shall feel constrained to call into requisition every power with which I am invested by the laws and the constitution.

Permit me, respectfully, to mention the propriety of an enactment to prevent the propagation in this State of the views and arguments of the Abolitionists. They are professedly circulated for the conviction of the master: but really intended to operate on the slave. Why should a man be tolerated in the publication of opinions dangerous and ruinous to the security of my right to property, and at the same time be restrained from a publication injurious to my character! It is true that the Abolitionist holds this to be an abridgement of the freedom of opinion; but does not common sense teach all men, that if it be wrong to injure the character of his neighbor, by the circulation of slander against him, that it is equally wrong to circulate opinions injurious to any other right secured him by law, and the tendency of which is to put that right in jeopardy! No reason is necessary to demonstrate a proposition so entirely self-evident; and upon those, upon whom the voice of reason is lost and remonstrance makes no impression, no salutary influence can be exercised, except through the medium of the apprehension of direct and certain punishment.

Remarks.

Various reflections naturally arise on reading these inflammatory remarks.

They furnish evidence that Abolition-sentiment is on the advance in Kentucky. Our blows must have fallen in the right place, to have elicited such a display of fervid feeling.

The madman discourses gravely on what he considers madness in others. Governor Clark denounces the fanaticism of abolitionists with all the blind vehemence of a most rancorous fanatic. He talks of "disordered intellect and disorganized feelings" in a way that indicates any thing but a sane mind and sound heart.

This injurious denouncer asserts that abolitionism "regards no *law*—calls the projects of abolitionists wild and *illegal*—says that their action is in defiance of *all law*—that their conduct is at war with the acknowledged and *legal* rights of the citizens—that they trample under their feet *laws* that *hold* sacred the property of others, and feel no scruple in the commission of a *crime* to advance their cause." These are the assertions of the highest functionary of Kentucky. If they be true, abolitionists are manifestly reckless law-breakers. Now, is it not strange, that from the beginning of our enterprize up to this period, notwithstanding the vast majority opposed to our views, the relentless war waged against us, the captious, sleepless malignity with which we have been watched, and the innumerable provocations heaped upon us; still, not a single abolitionist has been convicted as a transgressor of the laws? If this be not proof sufficient that our enemies speak falsely, when they charge us with law-breaking, what other proof could be demanded? Why, even Kentucky herself, when on false pretences she had seized an abolitionist and brought him within her jurisdiction, had not the hardihood to convict him, but was compelled to confess that there was not the slightest shadow of evidence of his having offended against her laws. When will our enemies learn wisdom, and cease their senseless declamation about *illegal* projects, violations of *law*, war against *legal* rights? If we be transgressors of the law, arraign us in your courts of justice. You have the majority—public sentiment is against us—few juries would regard us favorably—judges would be nothing loath to pass sentence, did the law warrant. Quit your declamation, then, and to business.

The Governor waxes warm as he proceeds. He seems at length to convince himself that the right to rob men of their liberty is a divine right. *Accordingly* he finds no difficulty in recommending to the Legislature to make the helping off a runaway, a capital crime. He seriously advises them to hang every man instrumental in aiding a slave to escape from his master! Slavery was begotten in *blood;* it can live only by *blood.* Need we further proof of the tendency of this infamous practice to corrode the human heart and incite to the most ferocious conduct?

He further recommends enactments, to prevent the propagation in Kentucky of abolition views and arguments. Thus it is that slavery has chains for the free as well as the slave. Governor Clark's recommendation is a most striking illustration of its essential hostility even to the freedom of the master. It cannot rest securely, until he himself is so hedged round that he dare not listen to a discussion of its merits, much less discuss them himself. How is it possible that men who understand the value of freedom, will support a system that forces the gag into their mouths, and chains the immortal thought that delights to "wander through eternity!"

"Why should a man be tolerated in the publication of opinions dangerous and ruinous to the security of my right to property, and at the same time be restrained from a publication injurious to my character?" In the estimation of Governor Clark, one act is as bad as the other, and equally punishable by law. Such notions from such a source lead one to think that a slave-holding atmosphere is no more favorable to correct views of the province of law, than of the nature of human rights. Slander and libel are punishable, not because they endanger my *right* to character, but directly damage the character itself. A man might speculate freely on the right or policy of providing enactments for the protection of character, and denounce all such enactments as wrong in principle, and ruinous in practice. He might, further, strive to disseminate his peculiar notions, with a view ultimately of obtaining a repeal of the laws relating to slander and libel. All this he might do, and yet, although such conduct would tend to endanger the security of my right to character, being aimed at the overthrow of all its present safeguards, who would be so insane as to suppose that the visionary reformer had made himself liable to legal punishment? Let him, however, go one step futher, and *directly assail my character*, then the law seizes him as a transgressor; on the same principle that it lays hold of the criminal who commits a trespass on property—for character is a species of property.

The same remarks hold good as to property of any kind. Every citizen has a perfect right to put forth publications discussing the right to any species of property; and although such publications may tend to endanger the security of such right, yet there can be no law against them. The citizen commits no offence under the laws, until he actually invades the property itself.

So much for the crudities of the Chief Magistrate of Kentucky. A few remarks on the legitimate consequences of the broad principle he lays down—a principle as slavish and absurd as any that has ever emanated from pro-slavery fanaticism. The principle is this,—"Common sense teaches every man that if it be wrong to injure the character of his neighbor by the circulation of slander against him, it is equally wrong to circulate opinions injurious to any other right secured him by law, and the tendency of which is to put that right in jeopardy."

Temperance publications are calculated to injure the value of the distiller's property, and tend to the abolition of the shop-keeper's right to retail ardent spirits. Therefore, Governor Clark being judge, they are as bad as slander and libel, and ought to be suppressed.

The publications of the Democracy have resulted in placing in jeopardy the *right* of Congress to establish a national Bank. Therefore, the Democracy have been guilty of an offence, equal to that of libel, and the authors of such publications ought to be subjected to penal enactments.

A certain class of men are endeavoring to disseminate the idea that Congress have no right to pass laws with regard to the reclamation of fugitives from justice; and their efforts tend to put this right in jeopardy. Therefore, according to Governor Clark, these men should be punished and their publications suppressed.

Suppose a class of persons should start up and contend that Congress had no right to dispose of the public lands; and suppose that their efforts really tended to create a general distrust with regard to this right, thus *endangering "its security."* In such case Congress would have a right to enact laws making it a penal offence for any citizen or class of citizens to publish or propagate in any way, notions so derogatory to its power!

This principle of Governor Clark is the very essence of despotism—it strikes at the root of every form of liberty. On this principle, the Pope did right in anathematizing Martin Luther, and giving over heretics to the flames. On this principle the Russian autocrat may justly inflict death on him who questions his prerogatives, and Governor Clark would, if consistent, cry amen! to the execution.

Infamy be the portion of any American that can persevere in adhesion to so abominable a doctrine!

Governor Clark not only stands forth as the promulgator of the doctrine of despots, but he places himself in the attitude of an unscrupulous libeller. He asserts that Ohio abolitionists have gone so far as to mingle personally with Kentucky slaves, enter into arrangements with them for their escape, and actually abduct them from their masters. We pronounce this wholesale libel, and he who is guilty of it should blush thus to prostitute high station and the credit it confers, to the propagation of reports so utterly false and injurious. The Governor, we presume, has picked up these stories from the columns of careless newspapers. Our readers will recollect that a few weeks ago, we copied from a Kentucky paper, an article entitled "alarming," in which it was asserted that nearly a whole county was to be emptied of its slaves, who, according to a previous arrangement with the abolitionists of Cincinnati, were to be helped off to the Canadas. We promptly and utterly denied the truth of the story, and called for the proof. No proof has been given—not one word has since been said to support the truth or probability of the report. Is it from such sources that the Chief Magistrate of Kentucky can stoop to draw the materials of his message?

We shall soon see whether the freemen of Kentucky will be servile enough to submit to gag-laws. It is scarcely probable that the Legislature will venture on the course of measures struck out by Governor Clark. A writer in the Louisville City Gazette, commenting on his recommendation of enactments against the circulation of abolition papers, &c., expresses his dissent as follows:

"Error of opinion must be tolerated; and if there be not reason to combat it, if opinions are industriously circulated in our State intended really to operate on the slave, but ostensibly put forth for the conviction of the master, we cannot help it as I can see. *Freedom of speech, freedom of the press*, and *impartial trial by Jury* we must uphold as our birth-right. Punishments should be inflicted to *reform* the offender; it is behind the spirit of the age to inflict *vindictive* punishment."

Governor Clark knows perfectly well, and so does every enlightened citizen of Kentucky, who has read the anti-slavery publications, sent to that State, that there is not one of them addressed to the slave, not one of them written in such a style, or circulated in such a way, as to furnish the slightest evidence of its being *designed* to operate on the slave. The ostensible reason assigned for suppressing them, therefore, is a mere pretext. *Anti-slavery publications are shedding light on the minds of the people;*—this is the reason why the Governor would take away from his fellow-citizens the right to read and examine for themselves. He would make it a crime for the people to circulate or read anti-slavery works, because there is danger of their becoming abolitionists! We ask again, will the free spirit of Kentucky bow to such a yoke?

Let us see how the Governor's advice accords with the constitution of Kentucky. We are almost tired of quoting constitutions; they are mere cob-web defences against the inroads of slavery.

"That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognised and established," the people of Kentucky declare among other things, through their constitution,

"That printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty."

☞Our correspondents and the long article respecting Liberia have left us smaller space this week than we like. Judge Harper is again postponed till next week, beside a good deal of matter of our own.

☞Funds.—It is exceedingly unpleasant for us to be compelled again and again to call the attention of our friends to our pecuniary condition. The fact is, we are just about as bad off as we can be. More, we are ashamed to say. We feel reluctant to expose the short-comings of Abolitionists.

THANKSGIVING ANTI-SLAVERY SERMON.

☞Rev. Mr. Blanchard will deliver a sermon next Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, in the 6th Presbyterian church, *on the Duties and Responsibilities of Religious Professors in relation to American Slavery.* We hope that the attendance will be large. It is a fit topic for such a day, and Mr. Blanchard is every way qualified to discuss it. Let all our city readers take sufficient measures for spreading the intelligence, so that the preacher may have a good audience.

☞Meeting at Sardinia.—On our first page may be found the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Sardinia, in reference to the arrest and trial of their fellow-citizen, Rev. J. B. Mahan. The report of the Committee is deeply interesting, and well calculated to awaken feelings of indignation in the bosom of every citizen of Ohio. We do not publish it however, for this purpose. It becomes the people of both states to do every thing consistent with right principle to restrain excitement and promote friendly feelings. But, we publish it, that our legislature may see, that so far from additional enactments being required for the protection of Kentucky "property," new safeguards ought to be provided for the security of our own citizens.

APPROACHING THE TRUTH.

We are glad to see politicians in slave-states taking correct views of the relations of abolitionists to parties. The Louisville City Gazette, a relentless enemy to abolitionism, speaks with candor on this subject:

"The allegation that the Whigs are in confederation with the Abolitionists, or that the principles or sentiments of the Whigs, as Whigs, have any affinity to Abolitionism, as taught or understood by the fanatics of the North, is unfounded and gratuitous. The New York press has incontestibly asserted this charge, and has established that on the side of the Administration upon the regular ticket, many Abolition leaders were nominated for office. It is folly to impute Abolitionism to either of the political divisions of the Union, as either an essential or incidental characteristic. We do not doubt that there may be found many individuals on each side of the great political line, who are contaminated with this heresy; but it appertains not to either party as such. How the Abolitionists voted in Ohio and in New York, and other States is not material. In Ohio if they acted in concert, we have no doubt they voted with the Administration, to secure the re-election of Mr. Morris to the United States Senate. In New York, if they were not actuated by local feelings and individual preference, it is presumed they voted, if they acted in concert, against the Administration. In the Presidential contest, if the "dangerous conspiracy" should not explode, we do not doubt the vote of the Abolitionists will be cast against Mr. Van Buren, if he be a candidate. Whether these "agitators" will select a candidate of their own, act without concert, each man doing his own will; or whether there will be concert and a contentedness to choose between the present great aspirants, who can prophesy? We suppose they will go against Van Buren, from the zeal and devotion with which he has paid court in the South."

SLAVERY-INFLUENCE.

The following extract from the Washington correspondence of the Pennsylvania Sentinel, will show how easily slave-holders can carry their point. Speaking of Hugh H. Garland of Virginia, elected Speaker of the House, the correspondent says:

"The man never was thought of till within a few days past: when he was sent for—his claims urged—pressed as those of a Southern man—and though he arrived here only on Saturday, he has been carried by Southern influence and Southern discipline over the candidate for which the "dough faces" of the North have been electioneering during the whole week, Mr. Livingston of New York.

The party, whose head is a "Northern man with Southern principles" played their cards well. They selected a man whom they knew would be likely to secure the votes of the Conservatives of Virginia and of Georgia. Accordingly, Messrs. Mason, Stewart and Hopkins, all anti-Van Buren men, voted for Mr. Garland as a native of the Old Dominion, from a feeling of state pride; Messrs. Grantland and Jackson of Georgia, went the same way from their South ern feelings. If certain men from the North had possessed a spark of manhood, they would have gone for Mr. Matthew St. Clair Clarke, although he was the Whig candidate, rather than submit to be dragooned into the support of a new man set up at the eleventh hour, and whom their Southern allies declared they *must* take, for the South would go for no one else!

The "dough faces" exhibited their customary servile compliance—they did take the candidate presented by their dictators—they abandoned the man from their own section whom they have been industriously canvassing for during a whole week—and went in a body over to the support of Hugh H. Garland. More of this anon.

OHIO, THREATENED.

The tone of Governor Clark's message on the subject of Abolition, and the following article from the Frankfort Commonwealth, show a disposition on the part of the slave-holders to bully the people of Ohio, and frighten their legislature into the adoption of some violent measures against abolitionists. We beseech our legislators to mark the language of the Frankfort Commonwealth. *It is addressed to them.* Kentucky, they are told, "*will not* idly menace. *We say* again, *that the* anger of Kentucky is waxing warm." Will not Ohio observe this? will she not tremble?—Will she not crouch and cry for mercy, when the anger of Kentucky waxes warm? Will not our legislators do something to avert the storm of her *waxing warm-anger?*

We publish the article alluded to, as a rare specimen of pro-slavery heroics.

"In the Commonwealth of the 14th inst., we, by way of introducing to the favorable notice of the reader, an article from the recent work of Sam Slick, on the subject of Abolition, made a few prefatory remarks upon the power of ridicule. Our principal aim was to get the extract well forward, and as we wrote in haste, we were not as particular as we might have been, and did not expect that our remarks would form the basis of a long commentary. They however caught the attention of our cotemporary of the Observer and Reporter, and he has made them the theme of a most spirited and ably written article not only upon the power of ridicule itself, but also upon the inefficiency of that weapon against such a body as the Abolitionists.

It is a rule with us, never to attempt to maintain a bad position, merely because we have been thoughtless enough to occupy it. We fully concur with the Reporter in the opinion that abolitionism will have to be met with sterner stuff than the satirist has in his armory. The more we reflect, and it is daily in our thoughts, upon the progress and doctrines of this sect of self-styled philanthropists, the more are we convinced that it is rapidly moving on to the engrossment of other topics, and that it will soon be the one great political idea which is to occupy and agitate the nation.

The signs of the times cannot be mistaken.—But a few years ago, abolitionism was a mere spark, without power of itself to do harm. At that time, if it had been let alone, it would have gone out of itself. Unluckily for the country, there were men in it who would not let it die, fancying that they could introduce it as a new element into the party contests of the day, ride into power by combating it, and then extinguish it with a breath. They have been deceived. They have kindled the flame, but it has not benefitted them; and now, instead of being able to quench it, it is running wild like a prairie fire, threatening destruction to all that is desirable in the land.

The day for *taking sides* is near. In the issue are involved the most momentous questions. One result alone can be seen, and that is, let it end as it may, the condition of the slave will be made worse. Imagination will not trace it to its other conclusions. Whatever of convulsion or of desolation may ensue, the slave-holding States will have the consolation to reflect that their agency has been one of self-defence. They have attempted no interference with the private or political concerns of any. They have not forced themselves as unbidden adversaries into any house hold. They have not endeavored to disturb or harrass those who were not molesting them. Let us alone! has been their constant prayer—let others alone! has been their constant practice. Yet forbearance has failed to appease. As the fanatics grow stronger they increase in their demands, and speculative opinion is now giving way to positive action. Kentucky, it seems, has been selected by them as the point of attack. Organized societies are upon the border, encouraging the slaves to run away, and furnishing them with every facility for escape.—These things are producing strong excitement, and we would, once more, urge upon the Legislature of Ohio, the necessity of immediately correcting the evil. Let Kentucky live in peace on her own side of the Beautiful river, and she will shine on in that tranquil lustre which now shows her to all around as one of the most beautiful of the great family of sisters. But let those who fancy that she can be intimidated or plundered, look well to their modes of retreat. She will not idly menace. We say again, that the anger of Kentucky is waxing warm. Dissatisfaction, strong and deep, has been engendered by the course which many of the citizens of the free states have thought proper to pursue. Now is the time for healing measures."—*Commonwealth.*

There is no sensible Kentuckian, we presume, but will blush at the inflated braggartism running through the latter part of this article.—Ed. Phil.

Pennsylvania.—We received yesterday, the mail we should have received on Tuesday. Our information from Harrisburg, is only to a part of the doings, on December 5. The mob, on the evening of that day, controlled all public business. The Governor and Council deemed it advisable to treat with them for the safety, and inviolability of the Arsenal. The Legislature was not organized. No regular action could go on, in either House.

Cin. Gaz.

Pennsylvania.—The treasonable movements in Pennsylvania continued to predominate, in Harrisburg, to the evening of Dec. 6. The Governor issued his proclamation on the 5th announcing an actual rebellion against the laws, and calling for the intervention of the officers of the law. He also issued orders for the march of the militia, from certain points upon Harrisburg, and active preparations were making to carry these orders into instant effect. A portion of the members of the legislature had published an address to the public, upon the condition of the State.

It may be well briefly to explain this again to our readers. A regular organization of the legisture according to established usage, would give a majority of Whigs, in both Houses. There are contested elections, which might take some days to settle. The second Tuesday of December, is appointed by law for choosing a Senator in Congress, and sundry State officers. The object of the violence is to prevent an organization of the legislature, until that day had passed, so as to defeat the holding of these elections. This object once secured, the mob leaders will probably return to their homes. Whether a Grand Jury can be found to indict them for treason against the State, and whether such treason can be perpetrated, and all that, are concerns of hereafter. The present mischief is pregnant with important consequences, if they are not avoided by sneaking compromises.

We insert the above as the most condensed account of the Pennsylvania disturbances, we have seen. We do not hold ourselves at all responsible for any of its party-bearings.—Ed. Phil.

From the N. Y. American.

Surrender of Fugitives from Justice.—The enormous abuse, which in the case of the Rev. Mr. Mahan, of Ohio, is supposed to have been perpetrated under the sanction of that clause in the Constitution authorizing and requiring the surrender of fugitives from justice, to the state whence they fled—has naturally led to an examination of the nature, scope, and real purport of that clause. Human liberty and personal rights are so vitally concerned in giving to it a clear and well settled construction, that our only marvel is, that we should yet have that to do, at this time of day.

Towards elucidating the question—or, at any rate, as directing attention—we publish the following paper:

REMARKS ON THE DUTY OF DELIVERING UP "FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE."

The intrinsic importance of this subject, and the discordant opinions which it has of late given rise to, points out the necessity of adjusting it, in the best way we can, to some *rule*, which shall commend itself to all impartial and considerate men. This can be effected only by subjecting it to the tests of a public examination; as it is believed there is no power in any department of the Government to bring it before a competent judicial tribunal for decision.

The remarks which follow are submitted, not in the belief that they are just *what* the subject calls for, or, by any means, all it calls for; but in the hope, that, even should they fail altogether in elucidating the matter in hand; they may, at least, serve to attract to the discussion of it, Learning and Experience superior to any the writer can lay claim to: so that the Executives of the several states may have the surest guide that can be had in discharging a delicate duty, for the performance of which they are liable to be called on at any moment,—and, that the citizens of each state may know, with such certainty as the nature of the case allows, to what extent they may become responsible to the tribunals of the other states of the Union.

That part of the Constitution of the United States which, it is generally supposed, *creates* the obligation to deliver up "fugitives from justice," is as follows:

"A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in an other state, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he had fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.—Art. 4. sec. 2.

This clause is *sui generis*—insulated—having no connexion, in substance and object, with any other provision of the Constitution. The first idea it suggests is—was it intended to confer an unlimited right of demanding, for any and every offence on the one side; and to prescribe the corresponding duty of delivering up on the other? It is thought not. The clause, in effect, is a *treaty*, depending for its fulfillment on the *good faith* of the parties—the only ground of obligation with equal sovereignties. The parties to it are the States—or, rather, the sovereignties represented by that name—which originally adopted it, and all other states that might be admitted thereafter to the Union. The objects aimed at were deemed expedient, in the new, and nearer relation to each other on which the States were about to enter, and they were, some of them at least, unprovided for, and unattainable under the law of nations. For, by this law, a person charged with treason, or even convicted of it, has a secure asylum if he escape into the dominions of a foreign power. The law of nations gives no authority to *demand* him, and it would be considered a breach of national hospitality, should he be delivered up to be tried, or to suffer punishment already decreed. The Canadian disturbances, last year, furnished many instances falling under this rule. In no case, it is thought, have the fugitives from Canada to this country been demanded of the authorities here, on the ground that they were charged with any political or treasonable offence. Certain it is, that none have been delivered up on this ground.*

Felony is a word of *technical* signification. As descriptive of a class of offences, it is chiefly, if not exclusively, understood and adopted by communities of English origin: it does not, therefore, enter into the law of nations as designating *crime*. In England, the criterion which discriminates felony from all other offences, is, that *conviction* is followed by *forfeiture* of lands, or goods, or both. But even there, it is not for plain men to decide with accuracy, what offences are *felonious*; it is a matter of professional skill, and not unfrequently of no small professional embarrassment.

In this country, forfeiture of every kind, on conviction of felony, has been abolished. Nevertheless, indictments and other proceedings in our criminal courts continue to describe, as *felonies*, offences which are followed by no such consequence. With us, then, so far as the penalty, or the legal consequences of conviction, are affected by the use of the word *felonious* in describing offences it might well be omitted. We now use it, mainly in reference to the outrageous and destructive tendency of a criminal act—to the state of mind in which it was perpetrated—to the malignity of the perpetrator; we apply it to piracy, murder, assassination, robbery, rape, arson, and to whatever 'other crime,' by the general consent, strikes directly at the existence of the social structure, however elemental or refined may be—rather than as descriptive of the particular set of consequences made, from considerations of policy, to ensue on a particular class of offences. It is submitted, whether this is not the sense in which the word "felony," in this clause of the constitution ought to be explained. If it is, all offences that are not *mala in se*,—all falling under the class of "misdemeanors"—are excluded.

The words "other crime," may have been intended to cover, not only all other offences of *"felonious" enormity*,—except treason and felony—which might arise in the progress of society, and be seen at once, by all civilized nations, as at war with humanity, the great object of all government—but *attempts* to commit them. And in addition to this, the suggestion is worthy of consideration, that these words may have been used, in accommodation to the popular understanding, as explanatory of what was intended by the learned professional technicalities, "treason," and "felony." This notion is strengthened by the use of the word "crime," at the end of the clause—where, indisputably, it includes offences falling under treason and felony.

If the meaning attached to the words, "treason"—"felony"—"other crime," (would now be admitted), and if the notion, heretofore only intimated, that the clause in question, is substantially a *treaty*, or *public covenant*, among the sovereignties called States, represented in the Convention of 1787, were acceded to,—it would be an easy matter to decide with great uniformity, not only the cases that have recently occurred, but all others which would probably arise under it. The broad rule would then be, that a demand to deliver up a fugitive in the case supposed, ought to be made, only for such offences as are of a high degree of criminal turpitude—such as are *mala in se*, and committed within the territorial limits of the State making the demand; and that the obligation to deliver up, should rest solely on the *good faith* of the State of whom the demand is made. But this view,—judging from much that has been written, and this, too, by some of our most judicious editors, especially in the case of the Rev. Mr. Mahan, a citizen of Ohio, delivered up to the authorities of Kentucky—it is apprehended would not generally be acceded to. These gentlemen seem, either to have rejected the *treaty* character of the clause in question, or to have overlooked it. It is not improbable that they have been led to embrace their present notion, without carefully considering its foundation—from the fact that Congress, in 1793, passed a law, prescribing to the demanding Executive the observance of certain preliminaries (the finding of an indictment, having an affidavit made in due form, &c.) issuing "Letters Rogatory," and imposing on the executive of whom the demand is made, the absolute duty of delivering up the fugitive. The true character of the clause and the unconstitutionality of the act referred to, appear from the following considerations:

1. The subject matter of the clause—the thing aimed at—is one properly belonging to treaties or public covenants. It has no connexion with the interior policy of a State—it concerns not its internal peace, but solely its intercourse as a sovereignty with its equals.

4. Unreserved obedience to the act in question involves the relinquishment of an important attribute of sovereignty—*the right to protect all within its territorial limits.*—Such a relinquishment cannot be established by implication; it must be, only on the most express terms.

3. The power to legislate on this subject is not "delegated" to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States. It therefore remains with the State or the people.

4. Neither is it necessary or proper for carrying into execution any of the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof.

5. The general government possesses no Constitutional means of enforcing the act of Congress, if its provisions be disregarded. There is no process for calling in question the Executive of a State for refusing to deliver up a fugitive, although the preliminaries, on the part of the Executive demanding have fully been complied with,—there is no penalty fixed for disobedience, and no tribunal for adjudging one; nor is there any power provided for enforcing the demand, should the refusal be persisted in. Is not the fact, that the General Government has no Constitutional means of *enforcing* a law, proof that it has no Constitutional right to *enact* it?

This view of the matter establishes, conclusively, it is thought, that the clause under consideration is, substantially, nothing more nor less that a treaty between parties, sovereign *quoad hoc*, and that the discharge of the obligations it creates rests, as in all other treaties, on the *good faith* of the parties. If this be so, the inference is unavoidable, that Congress can with no greater propriety, pass a law prescribing to the parties *how* the provisions of their covenant shall be fulfilled, than it can in the same way prescribe to a foreign nation bound to us by treaty, the manner in which it shall perform its stipulations, when the treaty has been silent concerning it—leaving it to the discretion of the party to be regulated by public usage.

It may be well, now, to dispose of a seeming difficulty, which long practice under the act of Congress very naturally presents. It is asked, would you release the *demanding* Executive from the duty of accompanying his demand with "a copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit" duly made—formalities enjoined on him by the act of 1793? It is replied, by no means. Why then, it is retorted, will you impose an obligation on one of the parties when you impose no corresponding duty on the other? The answer is this:—The act of Congress, as such, imposes no obligation *on either party*. Each State possesses the right of prescribing for itself, what others shall do, before *it* will act in reference to their requisition. As *all* may be subjected to the same rule, it is to not to be presumed, that *any* would ask what is unreasonable. The legislature of each State—or, in case of its not acting, the Executive authority, would be competent to ask of the demanding party the observance of the same preliminaries specified in the act of Congress. This alone has thus far been required, and very wisely. For although the members of Congress may have erred, as to their own competency to pass the act in question—coming from the bosom of all the parties to the stipulation, their opinions, embodied in the act furnish to each party the most intelligent demonstration of what was considered reasonable and proper by all.

The conclusion, then, is, 1st, That each State has a right to ask of every other preferring the demand in question, just *what* the act of Congress requires, irrespective of that act—because it is reasonable and involves no encroachment on its sovereignty. 2d, That the State making the demand ought not to expect any other than a *discretionary* compliance from its equal—because an *unreserved* one involves the relinquishment of the sovereign right to protect all within its territorial limits.

If compliance be refused, the Executive refusing ought to be able to show the reasonableness of his conduct to the coordinate sovereignties with which the one he represents stands connected. If he comply, he is responsible, should the propriety of the act be questioned, only to the particular community over which he is placed.

I find, Mr. Editor, that I cannot conclude my remarks now, without asking more space in your paper than I ought, at any one time, to claim for them. I shall therefore postpone the remainder of them to a future time.

* Wm. L. McKenzie, a noted refugee from Canada,—now in this city, was demanded by the authorities of that country of the Governor of New York; but it was on a charge of having *robbed the mail.* Governor Marcy, believing from the history of the times, that, whatever truth there might be in the charge of robbing the mail, it was used only as a means of getting possession of McKenzie's person, that he might be tried for political offences, involving the most serious consequences, declined delivering him up.

NOTICES.

RECEIPTS.

PLEDGES AND DONATIONS.

From Dec. 8th. to the 15th.

Newtown Township A. S. Soc., by Horasce Nye, Esq., on pledge, $12,50; A. Shedd, Esq. for Rev. J. B. Mahan, 5,00; Jno. Falketh, for the same, 1,00; Mr. Ells, Do. 1,00; Mr. Sawyer, Do. 1, 00; Judge King, Do. 25,00; Cash, Do. 5,00; T. E. Mason, Do. 2,00; Gen. Price, Do. 10,00; Harvey Hall, Esq. Do. 5,00; W. B. Evans, Do. 2,00; I. Colby, Do. 2,00; Hugh Glasgow, Do. 1,00. The following sums are from Oxford, for Rev. J. B. Mahan—Jas. Robinson, 1,00; Benj. C. Swan, 1,00; Dr. Woods, 1,00; Dr. Sanborn, 50cts.; Dr. Bement, 50cts.; W. D. Brown, 50cts; Saml. Bennett, 25cts.

Wm. Donaldson, *Treasurer.*

FOR PHILANTHROPIST.

A. Goodwin, 50 cts; J. S. Hall, $3,00, Dr. Job Haines credited on the book from No. 45 to 149 in consequence of the payment at one time, as I suppose, of $5, and now adding to this $2,50, by Mr. Shedd, just received, which pays to *whole No.* 201; Mrs. E. M. Pinkham, 2,50; Rev. M. Fairfield, 2,50; F. Robecamp, 2,50; J. W. Macy, 2,50; C. L. Lattimer, 5,00 which pays to No. 183; C. Bacon, 2,50, which pays to No. 114, and 50cts. for 2 cop. West India Eman.; Thos. McReever, 2,50; Matt. McReever, 2,50; Wm. Reed, 2,50; Rev. Wm. Preston, 3,00, which pays to No. 166; Davidson & Monteith, 1,00; Wm. Evans, 2,50.

James Boyle, *Publishing Agent.*

PROPOSALS

for resuming the Weekly publication of the

Genius of Universal Emancipation.

BY BENJAMIN LUNDY.

The proprietor of this work has determined to publish it, henceforth, weekly, at *Hennepin, Putnam County Illinois.* The first number of the Sixteenth Volume has just been issued; and subscriptions are solicited upon the terms mentioned below.

As the character of the "Genius of Universal Emancipation" is well known, throughout the United States, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to say much in explanation thereof. The work has been published, at different places, and in various forms, nearly *seventeen years.* It was commenced in 1821, issued a few months in Ohio; nearly three years in Tennessee; eight years in Maryland and the District of Columbia; and the residue of the period, stated, it has been published, irregularly in the city of Philadelphia. During the whole of this period, the principles maintained, the measures proposed, and the prime objects of the publication, have been the same. There has been no change of opinion on the part of the editor—no alteration in the general course pursued by him—and none is contemplated.

The paper will contain a full report of all the official proceedings of the Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society, with notices, &c. of local societies, and such other original and selected matter, connected with the all absorbing question of Emancipation in America, as may be deemed instructive and entertaining to its readers. A small department will be appropriated to the Muses, and literary notices, &c. The most important domestic and foreign news, of a general nature, and a few advertisements, will also be inserted.

Terms of Publication.

The Genius of Universal Emancipation will be handsomely printed on a fine medium sheet, and folded in the common newspaper form.

The price of single subscriptions will be one dollar and fifty cents per annum, or one dollar for eight months. Any person, or association, who may remit ten dollars, will be entitled to eight copies for one year. For twenty dollars, they will be furnished with twenty copies for a year. When several copies are thus ordered, they will be sent to individuals in different places, if desired. Payment, must, in all cases, be made *in advance.*

NEW PUBLICATION.

Trial of Rev. J. B. Mahan, for Felony, in the Mason Circuit Court of Kentucky; commencing on Tuesday, the 13th, and terminating on Monday, the 19th of November, 1838. Reported by Joseph B. Reid and Henry R. Reeder, Esqrs., of Maysville, Ky.

THIS is a very important document—great principles were involved in this case; and here the reader will find them clearly stated, ably argued, and decisively settled. The Judge in his charge and decision; and the counsel in their speeches, have gone over the whole ground; and hence, have given a great amount of important information, in respect to the the case before them.

This document should be spread far and wide—it will do much directly and indirectly for Abolition. It can be sent *by mail*, or by the quantity, in other ways. Will not our friends in New York, in Boston, in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Utica, &c., and throughout our own State, send in their orders for this "Trial!" *Now is the time*, while the River remains open.

Single copy—25 cts. A considerable reduction to those who purchase *by the quantity.* PUB. AGENT.

C. DONALDSON & CO.

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE & CUTLERY, in all its Varieties.

No. 18 Main street, Cincinnati.

N. B.—A large assortment of the above goods kept constantly on hand, which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail on the most favorable terms. 48—tf.

INFORMATION WANTED.

PIERPONT SPERRY, a youth of some sixteen years, left a Mr. Vaughts' house, in Shawnee town, Illinois, some time last May, on his way from the State of Mississippi to his home in Plattsburg, New York, and has not been heard of since. Information respecting him is requested to be directed to the Rev. J. Blanchard, Cincinnati, O., or to his widowed mother, *Mrs. Lucy Sperry*, Plattsburg, N. York.

Editors throughout the United States, will confer a great favor upon this Widowed Mother, by giving the above notice at least one insertion in their respective papers.

J. & G. LAMB,

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK Manufacturers.

No. 214 Main st., East side, between 5th and 6th.

We, the subscribers, most respectfully acknowledge the liberal patronage that we have hitherto received from our *friends* and the *public*, in the above business, for which we gratefully return our thanks. And, as our object is to combine in all our goods, *neatness, strength* and *durability*, with *cheapness*, we feel confident that, by unremitted attention to business, we shall be able to produce such articles as will not fail to secure further patronage.

We therefore beg leave to inform them, that we have now, and shall continue to have constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Halters, Saddle-baggs, Trunks, &c., &c.*, with every variety of *Waggon, Cart* and *Plowing Gear;* which are made from the best materials by competent workmen, at our own Manufactory. Also, imported *English Bridles, Bitts, Stirrups and Spurs;* with a general assortment of *Whips*, and other articles too tedious to mention.

All Orders shall be minutely attended to, and executed with the greatest possible dispatch.—Terms CASH.

J. & G. LAMB.

Cincinnati, November 20th, 1838. 44-tf.

BEN W. JOHNSTON,

Has removed his school from the Methodist P. Church to the room formerly occupied by Mr. Kinmont, on the corner of Race and Centre streets. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

Refer to

Hon. J. C. Wright;
Drs. A. Slayback,
" G. Bailey,
" C. Woodward,
" J. N. McDowell,
" I. P. Harrison,
Mr. Saml. Fosdick,
" W. H. H. Taylor,
" I. H. Earnst.

Cincinnati, November 20th, 1838. 44-tf.

THE ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS.

250,000. *TRUMAN & SMITH, School Book Publishers*, 150 Main street Cincinnati—Continue the publishing of the Eclectic Series of School Books, by President McGuffey and others. No School Book enterprize in the United States has received an equal patronage. In the short time the series has been before the public, about *Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand* copies have been published. Their great excellence has gained for them the admiration of Educators, and they are generally adopted as *standard* class books in the schools of the Western and South States.

Two highly important works—Professor Mansfield's 'Political Grammar,' and Miss Beecher's 'Moral Instructor,'—have recently been added to the series.

November 20th, 1838. 44-3w.

CINCINNATI PRICE CURRENT.

Flour	$6 to 6 25 per bbl.
Wheat,	1 12 to 1 18 per bush.
Corn,	50 to 62 c. "
Oats,	45 to 50 c. "
Hay,	$10 to 12 per ton.
Hops,	12 to 15 c. per lb.
Coffee, Rio,	16 per lb.
" Havanna,	14 1-2 to 15 per lb.
Tea, G. P.	80 to 85 "
" Imp.	80 to 85 "
" Y. H.	55
Sugar, N. O. hhd,	12 " per lb.
" Loaf,	21 to 22
Candles, sp.	37 to 40
" md.	12 to 13 "
" dp.	12 1-2 to 14 "
Butter,	31 to 37 "
Cheese,	9 to 10 "
Rice,	none "
Salt,	75 to 87 1-2 per bush.
Coal,	18 to 20
PORK, Mess,	$18 to 19,
Clear,	$21
Shoulders,	9
Bacon,	6 1-2 to 7
Sides,	11
NAILS,	6 c. to 10 per bl.
Hams,	13 c.
Lard,	10 "

POETRY.

For the Philanthropist.

"Oh that I had the wings of a dove, for then would I fly away and be at rest."
I'd leave the busy haunts of ceaseless care
To some sequestered lonely isle, repair,
Where life's tumultuous scenes are laid at rest
And earthly woes no more distract the breast,
Some sacred isle ... from Despot's form,
More ... "than demon of the storm."
... tyrants foot-step never pressed the sod
Or trod to earth the image of his God,
I'd fly—oh no! for whilst I speak. Behold,
A brother there, for filthy lucre sold,
Torn, rudely torn from all he valued most,
The white man's bye-word and the tyrant's boast.
With hands uplifted hear him plead in vain,
His fierce oppressor triumphs in his pain.
Here widows wring their hands in wild despair,
There cries of orphans rend the troubled air.
Ye friends of justice, plead their injured cause
And snatch the helpless from destruction's jaws.
Well may the fairest form be proud to wield
The christian armor and the gospel shield,
In solid phalanx let your forces move
Your watch-word "justice" and your motto "love."
Our hallowed flag though stained with martyr's blood
Shall proudly wave where leagued oppression stood.
Fearless advance, 'tis conquest there to die,
Let not the weakest soldier basely fly.
Who flies the field must live a cowering slave,
Who dies for freedom claims the martyr's grave.
E'er freedom's host the anointed shield resign,
Oh! martyred Lovejoy let thy grave be mine. P.

Belmont Guinea, Belmont Co. O. 1st mo. 1839.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Franklin Farmer.

Culture of Silk.—No. 4.—Erection of a Cocoonery.

Having given all the necessary instructions, from the planting to the complete establishment of a mulberry orchard, the next thing in order, for the production of silk, is to prepare a proper feeding apartment or cocoonery, and the necessary fixtures for the accommodation of the worms.

I would not however be understood, that the plan I shall here propose, is absolutely necessary in all its minutiæ, to secure a profitable return from the labors of the silk worm: but is one that I have been led to adopt, after deriving information from every quarter, and from the various experiments I have made upon many plants that have been recommended, and with a strict regard to the one important object in every pursuit, viz: to obtain the greatest amount of profit from the least expense and labor. But if the circumstances of the individual will not justify the expense of a complete establishment, the worms may be profitably reared, in any spare room, barn, or outbuilding, enclosed in such a manner as to exclude the rains and chilling winds, and fitted up with shelves, of common boards, (plank) for the worms to feed upon, which, with proper care and attention, will soon enable the proprietor to substitute such improvements as will greatly reduce the labor of tending, and consequently add much to the profits of the establishment.

Where there is no spare building upon the farm, and it is found necessary to erect one expressly for a cocoonery, it should be on an airy situation, and if convenient, so as to be shaded by trees, which should be so pruned as to admit of a free circulation of air under them, and if there be none already growing on the spot, it would be well to transplant some for the purpose, making choice of such as are of the most rapid growth.

Cocooneries are generally constructed with a frame and covered with common boards, matched or tongued together, and placed up and down, or weather-boarded. I should prefer they be built of logs, the joints filled and plastered with lime mortar. This will tend to keep up a more uniform temperature throughout the 24 hours, which is one important object to be attained as to the logs are not so rapidly heated through by the sun as in buildings of ordinary construction. The dimensions of the building should be governed by the hurdles or feeding shelves of convenient size, and to contain two *double* ranges in width, and as many in length as will accommodate the number of worms intended to be fed. My hurdles are 2 feet 2 inches wide, and 5 feet 0 inches long. A building then 24 feet long and 18 feet wide (in the clear) will admit the given number in the width and 3 in length, leaving a passage of 3 feet around the sides of the building, and one 3 feet 4 inches through the middle; the height should be such as to admit of 4 or 5 hurdles one above another, with a space of at least 14 inches between them.

Light being essential to the health of the silk worms, the building should be well supplied with windows, which instead of glass, may be filled with oiled paper, which will admit of a sufficient degree of light and exclude the rays of the sun, which should never be allowed to shine on the worms. Thin strips nailed across a frame each way, will answer for the sash. It should also have several openings, or ventilators in the sides near the floor, for the admission of fresh air; these may be 1 or 2 feet long and 6 or 8 inches wide, and may be stopped with a little shutter snugly fitted in, or made to hang or slide, as best suits the convenience of the builder.

The house should be set some distance from the ground, and one plank under each tier of hurdles in the floor should be left so as to be opened, as occasion may require. The roof should also be furnished with at least one scuttle, or a door in each gable end for the escape of foul or heated air.

In sudden changes from extreme heat to cold, or in long seasons of damp weather, a stove or fire place would be found serviceable to raise the temperatuae, or to expel the dampness and rectify the stagnant atmosphere of the apartment; and in very large establishments, one or more of these, and also a thermometer are indispensable necessary. Care should be taken to guard the building agains rats and mice. Ants are also enemies to the worms, but should they make their appearance in the cocoonery, their communications may be cut off by putting a little tar or tupentine around the feet of the posts which sustain the hurdles.—Where large numbers of worms are to be fed, there should be a cellar under a part of the building, or a shed near by, with a clay floor, for the purpose of keeping or drying leaves for use during rainy weather, as wet leaves are highly injurious to the worms.

In fitting up the hurdles or feeding shelves for a building of the size here given, it will require a double range of posts—say 2 by 3 inches square—each side of the centre of the room running lengthwise, and the length of the shelves a part in the ranges, and each two corresponding posts crosswise of the ranges about the width of two shelves apart. In each double range across these posts are nailed strips one inch or more in width, on which the shelves rest, which may be drawn out, or slide in from their respective passages, as may be found necessary in feeding. If boards are used for hurdles, it will be well to nail thin strips around the edges of them so as to project one inch above the top, to prevent the worms from falling off.

My hurdles are of twine net work, and made in the following manner: A frame is first made of the size given above, like the outside of a window sash of boards, 1 inch thick and 2 inches wide—perhaps plank 1¼ inches thick and 1¾ inches wide would do better—with two pieces ⅜ by ⅞ of an inch square, braided in across the frame at equal distances, to prevent the twine from springing the sides. On a line about ½ an inch around from the inner edge of frame, are driven tacks nearly down to their heads, at a distance of between ½ to ⅝ of an inch from each other. The tacks are of the size called 8 or 10 oz. of good quality, i. e. without sharp corners under their heads. Coarse twine, near ⅛ of an inch in diameter, is fastened to the tack at one corner, and carried lengthwise of the frame around the next two tacks, until the whole be filled; small twine is then used to go crosswise; a part is then taken *double*,* sufficiently long to go across the frame, being put over and under each thread of wrap or coarse twine alternately, and around the tacks on each side as before. This should be done in dry weather, or when the twine is dry, otherwise it will stretch and remain bagging. A coat of varnish is then applied to the net work, made of gum shelac dissolved in alcohol, by the heat of the sun or a slow fire, and reduced to the consistence of common paint or varnish. It should be made in a covered vessel, to prevent evaporation.

The netting is then slightly moistened to tighten the cords, that they may not be displaced by the brush in applying the varnish. The frame should be held edgewise, and only a part of one side varnished, before it is finished on the opposite side, as it suddenly dries and cannot be laid on smooth.

By this application the twine is secured to its place, and is less affected by the dampness of the atmosphere, and the moisture of the leaves, and consequently rendered more durable, and is also more easily cleared of the webs and litter of the worms.

One inch below these hurdles, and supported in the same manner, are similar frames or screens, covered with strong paper or cloth, to catch the litter from the worms that fall through the network.—Coarse open cloth, or what is called millinet, or strong foundation muslin would be best. These frames are made of thinner and narrower boards, and halved together.

Hurdles arranged in this way have many advantages. They will accommodate many more worms, and admit of a free circulation of air among them, and are kept much cleaner, and consequently are more healthy, and by the use of the screens or drawers the litter can be removed with little trouble, and without disturbing the worms.

Near Brandenburg, Sept. 1838.

H. P. BYRUM.

* The part of it being carried through double, of course fills two threads at a time, which saves the trouble of carrying the *whole* of the twine through each time across as would be the case, was it carried single as in common weaving.

The Case of Darg and his Slave.

Some two or three months since, a Mr. Darg, a slaveholder from the South, while in New York with his slave, Thomas Hughes, had several thousand dollars stolen from him by the latter, who secreted the maney as well as himself to avoid detection. Mr. Darg offered a liberal reward. Several colored people in the city, desirous of aiding Mr. Darg in recovering his money, sought out the places of concealment, found most of the money, returned it to the owner, and proposed to relinquish their claim to the reward upon condition that Darg should give freedom to the slave Thomas. This, it is understood, he agreed to do. Instead however of perfoming his agreement in good faith, he went before the grand jury with his complaint against his slave for stealing, and against several colored people who had assisted him in recovering his money, and by the aid of several of the city police officers, procured indictments against the slave for stealing his money, and against the others as accessaries. Mr. Darg, it seems, in conformity to the laws of New York, gave bond in $1000 to prosecute his complaint. But after all, it seems that the plan does not succeed to his liking. He does not wish to have his slave convicted, but those who, he says, advised the slave to rob his master. But finding that the slave must first be tried, and if found guilty, sent to the state prison, as he most assuredly will be, if his master testifies against him, the very clever Mr. Darg chooses to be off. If Thomas should be sent to the state prison his master may never find him again. His attempt unjustly to punish others will thereby recoil upon his own head. In reference to this affair, as it has thus far been disclosed, the Emancipator says:—

If there ever was a case of malicious prosecution accompanied by peculiarly base ingratitude, it is in the proceedings which Mr. Darg, under the instigation of the New York police officers, has instituted against certain citizens, of stainless character, who with the best intentions were seeking to put him in possession of his lost money. The whole proceeding, including the conduct of the pro-slavery press, has been brutal in the extreme. The joining of all the names in one indictment, when we are authorized to say that the grand jury had not a shadow or a breath of testimony inculpating most of them, was evidently designed for effect only. So we said at the time, and so it has proved. But the evil-designing have fallen into their own pit, and brought down the weight of justice on their own heads. Isaac Hopper's most timely Bonapartean movement, in sueing Darg for the promised reward, embarrassed and has finally discomfited them. The following article, from an enemy, discloses several important items of information, which be easily gathered by those who understand the case; while its impotent malice shows clearly how deep is the disappointment felt by the conspirators.—*Herald of Freedom.*

From the Journal of Commerce, Nov. 13.

"Mr. Darg's Slave.—It is to be feared that the parties who were concerned in the abduction of Mr. Darg's slave will escape "unwhipt of justice," as Mr. Darg has left this city, and is not expected to return to prosecute them. Various reports are afloat as to the motives which induced him to abandon the prosecution. On the one hand it is said that his health would not permit him to remain any longer in a cold climate, and that he was obliged to return to the South, though by doing so he forfeits his recognizance of $1000, to appear and prosecute. Another reason is however given for his absence, which is probably nearer to the truth. The district attorney, it is said, did not think it expedient to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of the slave, and determined to prosecute him for the robbery. And should he be convicted, which must have followed as a matter of course, if Mr. Darg testified against him, he would be sent to the state prison for several years, and Mr. Darg would lose his services for thus long, and most probably forever. Besides this, it is said that Mr. Darg, laying aside his pecuniary interest in the matter, was altogether averse to having his slave sent to the state prison, or punished in any way; believing as he did, that the slave's misconduct was solely owing to the insidious advice of others. Whatever may have been Darg's motive in going away, his doing so is to be regretted, as it will most probably prevent the matter being sifted any further. Mr. Graham, on the part of Thomas Hughes, the slave, yesterday moved in the Sessions Court, that he be brought to trial or set at liberty, and the court said that if he was not brought to trial within the period limited by law, he must of course be discharged from prison.—Should not Mr. Darg return to this city against the next Sessions, (and of this we are informed there is not the slightest chance,) the slave must be liberated, and his black and white accomplices will escape punishment, or any further exposure."

The truth was, the only indictment which could be obtained, even from *that* grand jury, was one which required the conviction of the slave before the others could be placed on trial. The attorney therefore had no option. Darg has got well caught, for his base attempt to cheat the restorers of his money out of their reward, and the conspirators have got well defeated and covered with shame, for attempting to injure the character of such men as Hopper, Corse, Ruggles and Gibbons, for the sake of a blow at the abolition cause. Isaac Hopper's suit is yet to be tried, although every effort has been made, in vain, to induce him to withdraw it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE.

A Farm of 80 acres, situated near to the McAdamized road, six miles from town, with 60 acres in cultivation, a frame house having four rooms and a cellar; also a frame barn 56 by 40 feet, a log house and a garden with 15 to 20 fruit trees. The land is rolling, fertile, and well-watered with springs.

A fertile Farm of 63 acres, situated in a healthy region, eight miles from town, well calculated for a Country Seat, having 38 acres in cultivation, an excellent and well finished brick house with 8 rooms, a hall, a cellar, and a porch; also a commodious frame barn with cow and poultry houses; likewise a carriage house, a brick smoke house, a two story log house, an excellent garden with every variety of choice shrubs, fruit trees and vines; also a paddock with many quince, plum, peach and other fruit trees; and a large apple orchard with natural and choice grafted trees. The land is favorably situated for culture, is well watered with springs and wels. The neighborhood is respectable and healthy.

A Farm of 80 acres, situated six miles from town, upon the Ohio, having 40 acres in tillage, a small orchard, a log house and many springs. The soil is rich and consists of upland and bottom. It is eligibly located for a Country Seat, having good building sites, and delightful views of the river and the Kentucky hills.

A good Farm of 200 acres, situated 1 mile from the Ohio and 76 from town, having 100 acres in cultivation, an extensive orchard, several cabins and many springs. The land is fair quality and very well located for cultivation.

A desirable Farm of 166 acres, situated 10 miles from town upon a road, having 100 acres in culture, a good frame house with 14 rooms and a cellar; also an extensive frame barn, a frame cow house 60 feet long, and lumber, smoke, wagon and carriage houses; likewise two orchards, one common and the other choice, apple, pear and peech trees.—The land is fair quality, situated favorably for tillage, and abounds in stone, water and valuable timber.

A fertile Farm of 160 acres, situated in Indiana 44 miles from Cincinnati, having 80 acres in cultivation, an excellent brick house, 50 by 36 feet, with 11 rooms, a hall and cellar; also a substantial frme barn 70 by 46 feet, and a large orchard of apple, cherry and peach trees. The land is level, and the neighborhood healthly.

A desirable Farm of 270 acres, situated 5 miles from town upon a good road, having 220 acres in cultivation, an orchard of choice grafted fruit trees, apple, peach, pear, and plum; also a garden well enclosed, having strawberry and asparagus beds; likewise a frame house, with 3 rooms; also a brick milk house with two bed rooms, a commodious frame barn, a brick smoke house, and frame stables and cow houses.—The land is rich and consists of bottom and upland. It is a very good farm, and well calculated for a country seat, or dairy, nursery, and market garden purposes.

A Country Seat, with 32 acres of land, situated upon a road, 4 miles from town, with 20 acres in cultivation, a frame house having 7 rooms, a cellar and two porches; also a frame stable, a good cistern and a large orchard of choice apple, pear and cherry trees. The land is chiefly in meadow, is rich and rolling.

A good Farm of 70 acres, situated 8 miles from town, near to a McAdamized road, having 45 acres in cultivation, an orchad of choice grafted fruit trees, a new brick house with 5 rooms, a cellar, and a porch, also a lage frame barn with sheds, cribs and wagon house, two springs and a creek. The land is excellent and eligibly located for culture.

240 acres of very good land well located for cultivation, situated 24 miles from town, with 150 acres in culture, an orchard of 7 to 8 acres of choice grafted fruit trees, a frame house having 5 rooms an a cellar; also a commodious frame barn, two wells and many springs. The farm is in excellent condition.

A farm of 112 acres, situated upon a good road, 7 miles from town, having 40 acres in tillage, a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and two porches; also a frame barn, a well and a nursery of peach and apple trees; likewise bearing cherry, peach, raspberry and currant trees. The land is rich, and generally rolling.

A fertile Farm of 180 acres, situated 18 miles from town, and 3 from the Ohio river, having 90 acres in cultivation, a stone house, 40 by 20 feet, with 4 rooms, a hall, and a cellar; also a two story tan house, 34 by 20 feet, and several tan pits; likewise a saw-mill, a frame barn, 50 by 30 feet, and an orchard of 3 acres of choice apple, pear and peach trees. The land is rich, rolling, and well watered with springs and creek.

A desirable Stock Farm of 420 acres, situated upon a turnpike, 28 miles from Lawrenceburgh, and 50 from Cincinnati, with 150 acres in cultivation, (chiefly in meadow) an orchard of 4 acres of grafted apple trees, a cider mill and a press; also a frame house having 4 rooms and a porch; likewise a commodious frame barn; also a lage log barn, and a new frame shop. The land is eligibly situated for culture, and first rate quality for hay. It is a fine grazing farm. It will be sold at a low rate upon favorable terms.

Very many other FARMS and COUNTRY SEATS for sale. Also, several small tracts without buildings, a few miles from the city.

Eligible HOUSES in various parts of the City, for sale. Citizens and Emigrants are invited to call for full information, which will be given gratis. If by letter, postage paid.

Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent. interest upon mortgage, or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per cent at 10 days sight.

Persons desirous of receiving money from England Wales Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the European Bankers.

English and Eastern Bills of Exchange, Gold, and Bank of England notes bought and sold.

Farmers and Citizens wishing to dispose of their estates will incur no expense unless sales be effected.

The views of poor Emigrants promoted without cost.

Apply to THOMAS EMERY, *Estate and Money Agent*, Fourth st. East of Main.

REMOVAL.

EMERY & HOWELLS,

Have Removed their *Cooper's Ware Manufactory* and Grocery business, to their new stand on Main street, near Front, West side, where they have on hand of good material and excellent workwamship, and offer to sell on convenient terms,

500 Barrel and Staff Pine and Cedar Churns,
300 Nests Tubs, do. do.
300 Cedar Buckets,
50 Dozen Wash-boards,
50 Doz. Painted Buckets,
50 Doz. Butter prints and Butter Ladles,
150 Doz. Brooms,
50 Doz. Ladies Travelling and Market Baskets,
30 Bales Hops,
500 Boxes Cigars,
500 Feet Wooden Bowls,
30 Doz. Manilla Mats—superior article,
20 Boxes Sperm Candles,
200 Kegs Tar, with a general variety of Cordage, Groceries, &c. &c.

We will also give Groceries, Cooper's Ware, or any other kind of goods in exchange for articles of country produce. 20 or 30 Barrels country Sugar wanted immediately.

EMERY & HOWELLS.

Main st., near Front west side.

OLCOTT'S LECTURES.

To all who wish to know what pure orthodox abolitionism is—and who wish to be armed from head to foot with the whole panoply of abolition facts, arguments, illustrations, answers to objections, showing a thorough knowledge of slavery, slave-laws, Biblical principles, common law, and common sense:—

Procure by all means "OLCOTT'S LECTURES ON SLAVERY AND ABOLITION" intended for all inquirers after truth, for abolition lecturers, and to be read in abolition meetings, where lecturers cannot be procured.

Mr. Olcott is a distinguised lawyer—is District Attorney for Medina Co., O. His book gives abundant and striking evidence of a long and thorough acquaintance with history, the sacred scriptures, and common law. It exhibits uncommon tact, ingenuity, and originality—*and contains more reading matter* than any anti-slavery book heretofore sold in the West,—and all for the small sum of FIFTY CENTS. We hope that all our societies will hasten to procure one or more copies for circulation in their respective vicinities, and that individuals who can purchase, will do so for the good of their neighbors. They can be had in any quantities of Mr. Olcott, Medina, Medina Co., O., or at the Anti-Slavery Office, Cincinnati.

James Boyle, *Publishing Agent.*

MILES' COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMATO.

From various and recent publications, it would seem that many of the friends of this medicine are disposed to call it a *specific; a sovereign remedy* for many diseases; and some have gone so far as to assert positively, that it will cure *all diseases.* While we claim for it as great powers in the removal of diseases as are possessed by any *one* medicine, and especially the function of exciting glandular secretions without producing ptyalism (of which we have abundant testimony.) We *do not* claim that it is a specific, or sovereign remedy; nor do we believe that *any* medicine ever possessed such power.

Some who are decidedly friendly to the medicine, and warm advocates for its use, are strongly inclined to attributing the jealousies manifested towards it, by *inuendos, calomel slanders,* &c., to the medical faculty.

We would say to such, that this is not, in our opinion, as it should be. For, although we occasionally find a medical man so wedded to early impressions, ancient theories, and stereotyped improvements, that he is unwilling to give credit to any new discovery or improvement which does not in all respects coincide with *his theory* and preconceived *notion* of what constitute the proper means of relieving the ills of mankind; and perhaps we might add a *few* who fear for the fate of their purses, should they fall in with the idea, that after all, this *may be* a substitute for Calomel. Yet we are happy to be able to say, that a large portion of the high-minded and humane members of the profession have manifested pleasure in seeing the introduction and prosperity of the medicine, and have treated both it and its proprietors with cordiality and respect. To our certain knowledge more than 600 physicians make it a common prescription, and we doubt not thousands with whom we are not acquainted, use it extensively in their practice.

We have no evidence that physicians, as a body, have given their influence for the purpose of injuring its reputation, but we have much evidence to the contrary. We do believe, however, that these malicious attempts have originated with, and been promulgated by, *secret* NOSTRUM *makers—their* craft being in greater danger from the popularity of this medicine, than that of any other.

For the Company:

Oct. 2. A. MILES, *General Agent.*

$10,000 WANTED.

☞ Any person having this sum to loan; at 10 per cent for a number of years, on good security, may hear of an opportunity by applying at this office. Aug. 14

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND SADLERY.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they have just received, direct from the manufactories in England, a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. &c., consisting in part of—

Scotch Spring Knob Locks, from 5 to 10 inches
Carpenters' and Day's Patent Knob Locks, 5 to 9 in.
do. do. Hall Door, Night and Dead Locks
do. do. Common Mortice Locks and Latches
Improved Square Latches
Scotch Spring Long Latches
Blake's Patent Latches, Norfolk and Br. Thumb Latches
Patent and Common Butt Hinges of all sizes
Parliament and Loose Joint Hinges and Broad Butts
Wood Screws from 3-8 to 4 in., of all Nos.
Hand Rail Screws, Bed Screws, Mill and Timber Screws
Cut Tacks, Springs, Sparrowbills and Finishing Nails
Wrought Tacks; Nail, Closet and Water Hooks
Trace Chains
Halter, Back, Breach, Ox and Log Chains
Padlocks, Chest, Desk, Trunk, Till, Cupboard, Sideboard and Drawer Locks
Speart, Davenport's, Taylor's and Moulson's Hand, Pannel and Ripping Saws
Iron, Brass and Blueback Saws
Turning, Iron and Wood do.
Compass and Key hole do.
Circular, Cross-cut, Pitt, Mill, Felloe and Veneering do.
Firmer and Turning Chisels and Gouges
Sacket and Mortice Chisels
A large assortment of Planes and Plane Irons
Iron, Steel and Steel Blade Squares
Miller & William's, Jacob William's, Cassats, Kolp's, Hunt's and Collins' Chopping Axes
Hand, Broad, Ship and Coopers' do.
Coopers' and Carpenters' Adzes
Hatchets, Hammers, Augurs, Gimblets, &c. &c.
Armitage, Mouse Hoe Anvils
Sanderson & Co.'s and Hill's Anvils
Cast Steel, English Blister and German Steel Vices
Sledge and Hand Hammers and Smiths' Bellows
Dust, Hearth, Clothes, Hair, Paint, Shoe and Horse Brushes
Plain and Ornamental Bellows
Tea Trays, Waiters' Bread Baskets, &c.
A large assortment of Silver Pencil Cases

Together with a very great variety of articles in the Hardware line too numerous to specify, all which, having been selected with great care and bought for cash, they will sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit, at their store, No. 18, Main street.

C. DONALDSON & CO.

Cincinnati, Oct. 9, 1838.

NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

Just arrived from New York, and for sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery office.

RIGHTS OF COLORED MEN to Suffrage, Citizenship, and Trial by Jury: being a book of facts, arguments and authorities, historical notices, and sketches of debates, with notes—price 25 cents.

REMARKS OF HENRY B. STANTON, in the Representative's Hall, on the 23d and 24th of February, 1837, before the Committee of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, to whom was referred sundry memorials on the subject of Slavery—price 12 1-2.

SPIRIT OF HUMANITY AND ESSENCE OF MORALITY; extracted from the productions of the Enlightened and Benevolent of various ages and climes—illustrated with Engravings.

E AM. AN I-SLAVERY ALMANAC, For 1839,

For sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository, North-west corner of Main and Sixth streets. Price, $4,00 per hundred, 50 cents a dozen, 6 cents single.

ALSO:—*The Proceedings of the* **Indiana Anti-Slavery Convention,** *held at Milton, Sept. 12th, 13th and 14th, 1838. For sale at the Cincinnati Book Depository.*

WATASIA.

The following is from a highly respectable young lady, residing in Cincinnati, with whom many of our citizens are acquainted:

Cincinnati, Oct. 16, 1838.

To Dr. Peck—Sir I esteem it a duty and privilege to recommend the 'Watasia' to all who are afflicted with cough, having myself, as I have many reasons for believing, by its use, been rescued from an early grave.

Last spring, while engaged as a school teacher in the country, I was attacked with a severe cough. I took advice and prescriptions from physicians, but without relief. After a lapse of several weeks, I returned to the city, and again sought counsel of physicians. My case was pronounced hopeless, and I was permitted by my attending physician, to take the Watasia, saying 'it may render your condition more comfortable while life lasts.' Prostration of strength, copious night sweats, and a daily returning fever, foretold an alarming consumption. I had taken but one bottle of your medicine ere my symtoms become more favorable. Other medicines had served only to tighten my cough—this enabled me to breathe more easily, and to expectorate freely.

Six months have elapsed since I felt the first presage of disease. My cough gradually declined, strength returned, and a full *measure* of health is now the richest cup of my blessings.

ABBY S. EUSTIS.

Oct. 26-249-1t.

THE MISSES BLACKWELLS'

In thanking their friends and the public, for the unusually flattering patronage they have received, would state, that they are ready to take a limited number of Boarding Pupils, and believe that their former experience in tuition, will insure the comfort and improvement of those entrusted to their care.

MISS BLACKWELL, Teacher of Music and Singing, informs her friends and the public, that she will be happy to instruct in those accomplishments, at her residence, on East Third Street, between Lawrence and Pike, where she will have constantly on hand, an assortment of very superior Pianos, at the New York prices.

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS *Adopted by the* PEACE CONVENTION.

Held in Boston, September 18th, 19th, & 20th.

Printed on white, straw-colored, light-blue, pink, and salmon-colored Satin, *in proper form for framing:* Also, on fine, and various colored letter paper;

Price, single copy, on paper - 12 cts.
On Satin, - - - - 75

FOR SALE at the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Cincinnati, by S. A. ALLEY,
And at Ludlow's Station, by JOHN O. WATTLES.

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